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GDR MBFR DELEGATE BLAMES WEST FOR LACK OF PROGRESS

AU141741 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 2-1981 p 4

["Statement by Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna negotiations"--time and place not given]

[Text] During his recent official visit to Austria Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, declared with regard to the Vienna negotiations: "The time is overripe for agreements." At the same time he gave assurances that the Warsaw Pact states will not fail to display a constructive spirit and cooperativeness in the future. This fully and entirely complies with the basic line of the socialist policy of peace that was formulated at the May session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee and at the December 1980 Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of this defense alliance.

Socialist States Want Mutually Acceptable Solutions

Our interest in the success of the Vienna negotiations is undiminished because a breakthrough leading to military detente and disarmament--and that is indeed the aim of the negotiations--is the key to maintaining and safeguarding peace in Europe. In view of the marked exacerbation of the international situation by the opponents of detente, the need to achieve positive negotiating results has become even more urgent.

Thus evidence is given of the straightforwardness, reliability and coolheadedness of the policy pursued by the socialist states participating in the Vienna disarmament talks by the continuation and intensification of their search for mutually acceptable solutions, particularly in this period of tensions and dangers.

July 10, August 1 and November 13 are the dates which gave the 1980 negotiations--including the just completed 22d round--their special character. The great possibilities opened up by the socialist states' July 10 and November 13 new proposals for a first agreement have already been elucidated to the international press and the world public.

August 1 marks the conclusion, ahead of schedule, of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and some other military equipment from the reduction area to Soviet territory. This is an extraordinary advance concession in the interest of easing military confrontation, and it is unprecedented as an attempt to overcome the deadlock at the negotiations.

In this context, the socialist participants have again brought the figures on the numerical strength of their armed forces in central Europe up to date and submitted them to the Western countries. Attempts by the Western side to falsify the nature of the unilateral withdrawal and to belittle its importance are resolutely rejected by us. Also in view of the substantial reinforcement of U.S. troops in the western part of the reduction area, the recently exchanged official figures plainly show that the numerical strength of the socialist countries' armed forces in central Europe is now lower than that of the NATO countries.

Thus it is not the socialist countries' fault if at the end of the 22nd round we have to note again the lack of tangible progress in the negotiations. As against the socialist initiatives in 1980, there has not been a single initiative by the West. The reasons are obvious. The NATO sessions from 8 to 12 December 1980 in Brussels have shown again: He who puts his stakes on weapons for decades to come, regards measures for military detente and disarmament as obstacles. He who seeks military superiority does not appreciate the principle of undiminished security of countries.

NATO Countries Are Only Seeking Unilateral Military Advantage

At the Vienna negotiations we thus continue being confronted with the fact that the West rigidly sticks to its unsuitable concept, one which is subordinate to the NATO weapons programs, aims at unilateral military advantages and is expressed especially in the 20 December 1979 proposal.

It is disquieting that every time the socialist countries seek to expand the range of potential compromises through new initiatives--as they did again in the 22d rour --the Western side further exacerbates its unrealistic demands. Now the NATO states are making the recognition of their absurd assertion of a numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe an ultimative precondition for any progress. Indeed they refuse to correct their exaggerated estimates even in those cases where the sources of error have already been established beyond a doubt. Nor are they willing to modify any of their demands for so-called accompanying measures that clearly are aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages for the West.

Their lack of readiness to come to political agreements becomes particularly obvious now that even those proposals of the socialist states which specifically take into consideration certain ideas of prominent Western politicians have remained unanswered. Thus--as is known--our proposal of 10 July, in which we no longer insist on individual maximum strengths for the armed forces of each participant but offer instead a settlement that is merely designed to prevent any one direct participant from having more than a 50 percent share in his alliances's armed forces in the reduction area, was based on an idea of the FRG chancellor. It is both symptomatic and astonishing that it is the FRG which offers the strongest resistance to the socialist countries' proposal. Is such an attitude not bound to give rise to the suspicion that the FRG not only does not want to disarm but that it actually wants to keep open every opportunity to unrestrictedly increase its armed forces? In view of these as well as other facts that have not been mentioned here, one even has to ask oneself whether the Western participants in the negotiations are still interested in a positive outcome of the Vienna negotiations at all.

When Will Western Participants At Last Give a Constructive Answer?

What the Western side is saying to explain the lack of progress lacks any objective foundation. Above all, the charges that there is allegedly a lack of readiness for cooperation on the part of the socialist states in the question of troop strength figures and regarding the measures connected with reduction are completely unfounded. All figures and data needed for a first agreement are on the conference table owing to an initiative of the socialist countries. We have also offered the West acceptable ways out of the cul-de-sac it has created for itself regarding that question. The socialist participants in the negotiations also have a clear concept for interrelated measures [zusammenhaengende massnahmen] which can only come to bear, however, when the main question of the negotiations has been clarified--namely, the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons. Attempts to make the so-called figures question and its "accompanying measures" the key issue of the negotiations are used by the West as a pretext to divert attention from its lack of political readiness for a first agreement.

Regarding the prospects of the Vienna negotiations I would like to stress the following:

The statement, made by the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee in May, that opportunities for achieving agreements at the negotiations are far from exhausted, remains fully valid. By their proposals the socialist countries have demonstrated how even the most involved problems can be solved provided that there is good will and political readiness for solutions. However, it cannot be a one-way road. It also requires realism and readiness for compromise on the Western side.

Permit me to add, however, that even by threats of breaking off the Vienna negotiations, as were heard lately, the socialist states cannot be induced to make concessions that run counter to their security interests. The easing of military confrontation in central Europe is not a gift of one side to the other. Disarmament is today a vital question for all peoples. We are in favor of continuing the negotiations and are seeking early agreements based on reciprocity and undiminshed security for all participants.

It is to be hoped that sober-mindedness and political reason will gain ground in the West, and that in the coming round, for the first time in 7 years, constructive initiatives by the socialist states will be followed by constructive replies.

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON CSCE MEETING

LD081520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation today discussed a report on the course to date of the Madrid meeting of states which had participated in the Helsinki conference.

The Presidium approved a statement which expresses the conviction that the Madrid meeting, in spite of attempts by enemies of detente to wreck it, will fulfill its mission and produce positive results. The Presidium condemns the attempts of the propaganda centers of some Western countries to misuse the meeting for disseminating slanders about socialist countries. It voices concern at preparations to base medium-range missiles on the territories of West European countries, and stresss that these missiles represent a threat to peace and security and increase the risk of conflicts.

Finally, the statement of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation calls on the European public to act jointly against the dangerous policy of the enemies of relaxation of international tension.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CSSR CSCE COMMITTEE REPORT

LD132008 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Jan (CTK)--Representatives of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its Chairman Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, informed here Tuesday Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of the committee's activity in mobilizing the public in support of detente and disarmament in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek thanked the committee for its significant efforts exerted in favour of detente and for its all-round support of Czechoslovakia's peace foreign policy. Speaking of Czechoslovakia's participation in the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories the minister expressed the conviction that the conference will be successful and become a basis for the calling of an all-European conference on disarmament.

PRODUCTION INCREASE WITHOUT AID REVIEWED

AU141154 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 81

["High Rates of Development"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 14 Jan (ATA)--1981 marked the ushering of the Albanian people in the 7th Five-Year Plan which is the greatest of the hitherto five-year plans and which is the first five-year plan which will totally rely on the internal resources of the country and will be realized only self-reliantly, without any economic credit or aid from abroad.

The 6 five-year plans which have been realized so far have been characterized by high rates of increase. This is a characteristic for all the period of socialist construction in Albania. During the last 30 years (1951-1980), which cover the period of the development of economy in 6 five-year plans, the average annual rates of the increase of the overall social product have been about 9 percent, overall industrial production more than 12 percent, overall agricultural production more than 5 percent, etc. The planned development of economy has ensured the uninterrupted and fast rate increase of social product.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan, social product recorded an average annual increase by 5 percent as against 2.2 percent the average annual increase of the population has been. On this basis, it has been ensured also the fast rate increase in the national incomes, which have guaranteed the necessary material and financial means for the extended socialist reproduction, the development of education, culture, science, medical service, the strengthening of the defence potential of the homeland, increasing, at the same time, the well-being of the broad working masses in an uninterrupted way. During this period of time, too, socialist industrialization of the country held the main place. Hence, overall industrial production grew at an average annual rate by 6.8 percent. In order to ensure the development of economy during the years 1976-1980, the fund of accumulation and the volume of investments witnessed a further increase, making it possible that many projects which were sabotaged or left incomplete by the Chinese revisionists, should be put into exploitation. If we compare the achievements of the last two years of the sixth Five-Year Plan (1979-1980), when the Chinese revisionists cut off the credits for Albania, with those of the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it follows that while during the years 1976-1978 the average social product grew by 4.2 percent, in 1979-1980, having received no credit or aid from abroad, it grew at an average rate by 6.3 percent, or more than 2 percent faster than during the first 3 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Greater were the successes scored during these two years especially in the increase of industrial production, which recorded an average annual rate of increase by 8.1 percent as against 6.3 percent during the years 1976-1978.

Such rates have been recorded in other sectors, too. All the hitherto achievements have become a powerful base, which guarantees the successful realization of the tasks foreseen for the further socio-economic development during the new five-year plan 1981-1985, which is also characterized by high rates. It will raise the country's economy to a higher stage of development.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Tirana, 12 Jan (ATA)--At the invitation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition of Germany, a delegation of the Central Council of the TUA, led by the secretary of this council Farije Salicaj, which will attend the 2nd Congress of this organization left for the FRG. The delegation was seen off by the secretary of the Central Council of the TUA, Idriz Dhrami. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Jan 81 AU]

COMMENTARY ON HAIG REMARKS AT SENATE HEARINGS

AU141955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian ? Jan 81 p 7

[Article by Georgi Todorchev, New York correspondent: "The 'Invisible' Epaulet"]

[Text] New York, 11 Jan--One of the foreign journalists who was watching the televised session of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Alexander Haig's appointment to the post of U.S. secretary of state, exclaimed to his colleagues: "Haig is wearing civilian clothes, but I can almost see the general's epaulets on his shoulders!"

The New York TIMES in turn, in publishing excerpts from Alexander Haig's extensive statement at the Senate session and in reporting about the first day of the debates on his nomination for the post of U.S. secretary of state--the most important Cabinet position in the new administration--remarked as follows:

"For those who are familiar with the usual statements of former secretaries of state about detente and on the necessity of preventing nuclear war, Mr Haig presented a somewhat different picture!"

In summing up Haig's declaration the New York TIMES notes that "his statements about the Russians were firm," and further adds that "the present views of the former commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe fully coincide with his former opinions." The New York TIMES commentary very significantly sums it up in its headline: "Haig's Stand Reflects the Deterioration of Detente."

In the favorable atmosphere in which most of the senators, both Republicans and Democrats, did not so much question Haig on his foreign policy views--on which he aptly avoided any concrete clarifications--but instead paid him compliments on them, the former general sounded much more like a military man than a diplomatic figure. In answering a question from Senator Howard Baker, he even declared: "There are more important issues than peace, there are in fact, issues which the American people should be ready to fight for." Haig stated that "the years ahead will be unusually dangerous" and that "the United States must express its readiness to do everything necessary" including the use of nuclear weapons in order to defend the "vital interests" of America.

In his statements made on Friday and Saturday to the Senate committee Haig expressed the following views in a rather resolute manner:

According to him, the U.S. policy must be based on the "position of strength" while negotiations on strategic weapons must, eventually, be conducted after consolidating the country's nuclear power. Haig consistently refused to include in his statements the assertion that the United States is not trying to achieve military superiority and that it will adhere to the principles of the balance of power, or of the approximate balance of power between the USSR and U.S. forces. In doing so, he obviously expressed the aspirations of certain Washington circles to obtain military advantages.

According to Haig, it is possible that under certain circumstances it will become necessary for the future secretary of state to recommend special intelligence and subversive operations.

As the future "general manager of American diplomacy" as he called himself, Haig expressed the opinion that the main prerequisite, or "key factor" for U.S. intervention in other countries, such as for example in the Persian Gulf area, should be nothing else but...the prospects of military success.

In an interview given in Los Angeles last night, the U.S. president-elect, after having watched for a certain time the long sessior of the U.S. Senate committee on television, expressed approval of Haig's statements and behavior. Despite the fact that "indelicate questions" concerning the participation of the former general in making decisions about the war in Southeast Asia--such as for example on the bombing of Vietnam and Kampuchean territories, or his share in the Watergate events--were neither very numerous nor sharp, Ronald Reagan considered it necessary to defend and justify Haig's actions--for example in connection with Kampuchea--and also found it necessary to denounce "resolutely certain elements of extremism" which, according to him, appeared in the senators' questions addressed to the future secretary of state. As the New York TIMES unmistakably expressed it, Haig, who appeared "firm and confrontational" in his attitude toward the Soviet Union, "as a matter of fact, hardly faced any opposition to his general statements on the part of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee members."

SOFIA DAILY DENOUNCES VIENNA POLL INSTITUTE

AU142126 [Editorial Report] The Sofia daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT in its 9 and 12 January 1981 issues carries two installments of a 4,500-word series by Khristo Leontiev, entitled "Soul Hunters From 'Intora,'" describing the activities of an opinion poll institute named Intora with headquarters in Vienna, which, according to the author, is a branch of the CIA, RFE and Radio Liberty. The employees of the institute, who, it is said, are proficient in East European languages and some of whom are refugees from those countries, are engaged in conducting opinion polls among travellers from East European countries on subjects such as human rights, opinions on the Helsinki conference, on conditions in their country, on dissatisfaction about working and living conditions, on their countries' leaders and on other such matters. The article points out the emphasis laid by the Intora pollsters on current issues, such as the current situation in Poland. Leontiev adds: "Now the inveterate cold warriors and champions of anticommunism are in a hurry. Having smelled that something is going on in Poland they are immediately reorganizing their work, producing new questionnaires and are resorting to completely new methods of work, different from their usual ones, hoping that events in Poland might develop in the direction desired by the masters of 'Intora.'"

The article describes the working conditions and pay of the pollsters. Referring to Bulgarian refugees working for the center in Vienna and in other countries the author states: "Among the pollsters of the anti-Bulgarian section are the following: Radko Popov, agent of the U.S. intelligence service; Angel Kolarov, Ivan Benkyov and others. Trusted collaborators of 'Intora' and mediators of its freelance reporters are such scum of the earth and members of hostile emigre centers as Stefan Tabakov in Vienna, Radoslav Kosovski in the FRG and others."

Dwelling again on the character of the questions posed to innocent travellers, tourists, truck drivers, and others Khristo Leontiev remarks: "The employers of 'Intora' do not pay their pollsters for studying the objective truth about socialist countries, but, on the contrary, they are the more generous the more signs of erosion the 'Intora' collaborators are able to collect about socialist countries, such as Bulgaria, Romania, or Poland, for example, 'facts' about 'human rights,' manifestations of dissidence, dissatisfaction with the policy of the communist parties, admiration for everything foreign, etc."

The article alleges that East European travellers are usually approached by the pollsters in Vienna department stores, in railway stations, Danube ports, in museums and other sightseeing places. The questions they are asked also pertain to foreign policy issues, such as the conflict between the socialist countries and China, the Arab-Israeli conflict, democracy and dissidents, as well as reaction to RFE, to Radio Liberty and Deutsche Welle programs. Leontiev quotes a Polish citizen (Myacheslav Lyach), who once worked for RFE, about the methods of "Intora" and similiar agencies, explaining that the "facts" and data quoted are mostly fictitious and distorted, that they do not reflect the true opinion of East European citizens. The author adds: "With such methods and techniques of an objective 'search for truth' it is not surprising that the laboratories and diversionist centers obtain "data" of world shattering effect--about mass dissatisfaction in Bulgaria, about the existence of a dissident movement, etc. On this basis it is not difficult to expand massive propaganda against Bulgaria about the violations of human rights in our country, about the lack of freedom and about the lack of conditions for developing one's own personality, and so forth."

The article concludes: "These are the surprises prepared by the soul hunters from 'Intora'" for Bulgarian citizens by modestly and innocuously inviting them to give a "scientific" and "objective interview."

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

AU131200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, left for the Soviet Union today, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Yordanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department; by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture. Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Sofia, and members of the Soviet Embassy were also among those present at the airport.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER KARIBSKIY

AU141614 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jan (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Valentin Karibskiy, deputy minister of appliance-building, automation means and control systems of the USSR.

Matters pertaining to the further development of bilateral cooperation in the field of appliance building, the means for automation and control systems, as well as to the activity of the Bulgarian-Soviet "Interprograma" Institute, were discussed.

FRG DELEGATION LEADER DISCUSSES TRADE, DEPARTS

AU141657 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan (BTA)--"The possibilities of expanding economic ties between the FRG and Bulgaria lie in the first place in the industrial and technical sphere" said Otto von Amerongen Wolff today before leaving the country. Von Amerongen Wolff is president of the Eastern Committee at the Union of Industrialists of the FRG and president of the Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce in the Federal Republic.

In his view the economic relations between the two states are at a comparatively high level at present, for the maintenance of which, however, the search for new flexible forms of cooperation should continue. It was pointed out that such opportunities have been supplied by the Bulgarian decree on creating conditions for joint enterprises. Further on the interviewee said that precisely this normative act represented a new base on which bilateral contacts can become brisker and future cooperation pushed ahead.

Otto von Amerongen Wolff said that Bulgaria can supply the Federal Republic with many raw materials the FRG is interested in and to import sophisticated industrial equipment for them.

The guest said in conclusion he wished that the business circles in the Federal Republic were better acquainted with the tasks Bulgaria is to cope with in the eighth five-year period. "Bulgaria's economic situation is better than that of many other countries in the world" he added.

DOYNOV MEETS WITH GREEK PREMIER RALLIS IN ATHENS

AU141717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Yeoryios Rallis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, today received Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is visiting Athens at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. Views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere and constructive spirit.

Nikolay Todorov, Bulgarian ambassador to Greece, also attended the talks.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ZHIVKOV

AU142048 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jan (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, said here today on accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Madjid Ahmad Mahdi as-Samarra'i:

"Bulgaria's Government, loyal to its principled policy, has always backed up the just struggle of the Arab peoples for independence and social progress, against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and will continue in the future to strive for the further consolidation of these relations in all spheres".

Mr Zhivkov agreed with the assessment made by the Iraqi ambassador that Bulgaro-Iraqi relations have developed successfully.

The ambassador said: "The relations linking our two peoples and countries are developed". He assured that the desire of his government is to strengthen the relations between the two states.

BONEV GREETS ALBANIAN PARLIAMENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU130951 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, has sent a greetings telegram to Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

The telegram expresses wishes for success in the construction of socialism, for the Albanian people's prosperity and for the development of relations between the two socialist countries and their peoples.

COMMENTATORS, MEDIA VIEW POLISH SITUATION

Strike: 'Hostile Attitude'

LD142150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Despite efforts by party and state bodies for the normalization of economic and social life in Poland, the Solidarity trade union has decided to take further action which exacerbates this process. In the town of Rzeszow, the local branch of the organization today organized a 2-hour warning strike by which it intends to enforce the registration of the so-called free trade unions for private farmers. This further campaign demonstrates the hostile attitude of Solidarity to the solution of the present difficulties in Poland.

Minarik on Causes

AU141425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 81 p 6

[First installment of Pavol Minarik article: "Problems and Search for Ways Out: Causes of the Critical Development in Poland"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] LAST YEAR--1980--CAN BE TERMED ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS YEARS IN THE ENTIRE POSTWAR HISTORY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. GRAVE PROBLEMS CAME TO A HEAD IN ITS COURSE. THEY WERE CAUSED, ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF LEADING POLISH REPRESENTATIVES, BY THE "FAILURE TO RESPECT THE ECONOMIC LAWS OF SOCIALISM, LENINIST NORMS OF PARTY LIFE AND MORAL PRINCIPLES AND BY AN INCORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIAL NEEDS," WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT CRITICAL PROCESSES OF A POLITICAL NATURE.

The growing dissatisfaction of the general Polish public with the course pursued by the party and state leadership--which let itself be carried away by unrealistic plans, including an excessive investment program--was partially alleviated by the Eighth PZPR Congress held in Warsaw on 11-15 February 1980. The congress formulated as a key task the overcoming of adverse tendencies in the economy's effectiveness and at the same time pointed out that the growth of labor productivity in the Polish economy is unsatisfactory. It stressed that the required progress in enhancing the economy's effectiveness by improving the utilization of basic assets, raw and other materials, energy and working hours is not being achieved. The fact that increasing effectiveness became the order of the day also was reflected in the program report of the Eighth PZPR Congress. It pointed out, inter alia, that increasing effectiveness requires substantial structural changes in the entire national economy, that it will be necessary to eliminate various tensions, alleviate difficulties and do everything for the country's more balanced development.

The program report also dealt with the problems of agriculture. It stressed that Polish agriculture has an obsolete fragmented structure, making agrotechnical progress difficult and resulting in an insufficient utilization of production assets. For the coming period the report laid down the task to CREATE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING ALL SECTORS OF AGRICULTURE AND, IN PARTICULAR, REINFORCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND COOPERATIVE FARMS. The congress at the same time relieved of his party posts Piotr Jaroszewicz, who was subsequently also relieved of his state posts. At the 18 February 1980 session of the Sejm, Edward Babiuch was elected new head of the Polish People's Republic's Government.

The elections to the Polish People's Republic's Sejm and to the voivodship people's councils on 23 March 1980 took place in a slightly upset, yet still relatively calm, domestic political atmosphere. Shortly thereafter, at the Second PZPR Central Committee session, Edward Gierek declared with, as later turned out, premature satisfaction that "the election results confirmed general agreement with the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Congress, which became the basis for the election program of the National Unity Front. [paragraph continues]

They are an expression of support for the strategic social and economic development adopted in this decade, which we want to continue with all our might," E. Gierek said.

In the subsequent period, however, the domestic political situation in the Polish People's Republic began to deteriorate, as a result of growing economic difficulties, a bad harvest and the reinforced activity of internal and external enemies of socialism. A political, social and economic crisis came to the surface in July and August 1980. Tension in the country sharply increased in July after the announcement that the sale of meat at so-called commercial prices was being expanded in Poland. Those commercial prices were substantially higher than the normal prices, at which it was, however, very difficult to afford meat. A wave of strikes swept Lublin and several other voivodships. Party and state bodies, especially at the voivodship level, considerably underrated the developments in the country and demonstrated helplessness and lack of resolution in solving the crisis. THAT LACK OF RESOLUTION EVEN DEEPENED A CERTAIN PASSIVITY OF THE PARTY AND STATE BODIES AND THE PATH TO CONCESSIONS AND COMPROMISES WAS OPENED. That, along with the glorification of the strikes in some Polish mass information and propaganda media, led to a situation in which the wave of strikes in the country did not subside but, on the contrary, spread virtually throughout Poland in August.

The original, rather economic [than political] demands of the strikers--higher wages, better supplies of the market and enterprises with raw materials and so forth--were extended, under the impact of instigation by antisocialist forces, by demands of a political nature. The main centers where strikes were accompanied by those demands were the coastal cities in the north of the country, Gdansk and Szczecin. On 30 and 31 August 1980, after a fortnight of dramatic negotiations, agreements between government commissions and the so-called interenterprise strike committees were signed in those cities. In those agreements, to which an agreement with miners in Jastrzebie was added at the beginning of September, party and state bodies accepted the strike committees' demand to set up new independent self-governing trade unions, universally increase wages in the socialist sector of the national economy (at variance with the country's realistic possibilities) as well as old age pensions and family allowances, introduce a 5-day work week and make other concessions of an ideological character.

Those postulates (in the Gdansk agreement there were 21) have already been fulfilled or are being fulfilled.

In such a tense and dramatic atmosphere the fourth and fifth sessions of the PZPR Central Committee were held in Warsaw on 24 and 30 August. At the fourth session E. Babiuch, J. Lukaszewicz, J. Szydlak and T. Wrzaszczyk were recalled from the post of Central Committee Politburo members. T. Pyka and Z. Zandarowski were recalled from the post of Central Committee Politburo candidate members. J. Waszczuk and A. Zabinski were elected new members of the Central Committee Politburo. On the same day E. Babiuch and T. Wrzaszczyk were recalled from their state posts and other changes in the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers were effected. JOZEF PINKOWSKI BECAME HEAD OF GOVERNMENT. On 5 September E. Gierek became seriously ill; at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee session on 5 and 6 September 1980 he was relieved of the post of first PZPR Central Committee secretary. IN THAT OFFICE HE WAS REPLACED BY STANISLAW KANIA. The Sixth PZPR Central Committee session then continued on 4-6 October. At its deliberations it described the crisis of that time the workers' mass protest--not against socialism but against violations of its principles, not against the party but against mistakes in its policy. It stipulated the socialist renewal of life in Poland--including a comprehensive economic reform and the development of socialist democracy--as the main direction and basis of party activity. The session thus made a decision on consistently cleansing the party of demoralized members, on restoring Leninist principles in party life and on solving all conflicts by political means.

It transpired from the program report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and from the discussion at the Sixth Central Committee session that ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILIZATION, ESSENTIAL IN POLISH SOCIETY, CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT ONLY ALONG A SOCIALIST PATH, WITH THE PZPR AS THE LEADING FORCE IN THAT PROCESS. Actual facts prove that the problems existing in Poland today do not stem from the socialist system as such. G. Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, repeated that point in a discussion in the POLITICAL AFFAIRS journal when he stressed that those problems are rather a result of the leadership's mistakes and weaknesses, mistakes that are in a certain sense at variance with the principles of socialist development. The weaknesses and mistakes that were committed by the Polish leadership are not weaknesses and mistakes inevitable in socialism. Socialism is a social system that is in the process of development; in building a new social system certain mistakes and difficulties always crop up, G. Hall said.

Lipavsky on 10 Jan

AU141355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 80 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Losses That Need Not Have Occurred"]

[Text] Warsaw--All information media are paying great attention to Saturday, 10 January, which--as we have already reported--was to be, in keeping with a government decision, a normal work day, whereas, according to an appeal of the Gdansk Solidarity, it was to be a work-free day.

The newspapers publish, on the one hand, the communique of the government's press spokesman, according to which the majority of collectives turned up for work on 10 January, and on the other hand they carry their own reports from various parts of the country and branches. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that on Friday the editorial board was receiving signals from many enterprises on the declining stocks of raw and other materials and coal, and that only their regular supplies can ensure a normal production rhythm. Many suppliers took the appropriate measures; others--deplorably--did not. Matters went so far that, for example, in the voivodship hospital in Wroclaw only 60 percent of the health employees came to work and in Opole the personnel of 9 of 12 nurseries took a day off. It is also sad that in the ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie only 20, instead of the usual daily quota of 700-900 railroad cars, were ordered for reloading.... TRYBUNA LUDU reports that on that day 6,500 railroad cars with various goods for which industry and the market are waiting were set aside on sidetracks.

On the other hand, the newspapers also furnish evidence of the high sense of personal responsibility displayed by those millions of employees who, as usual, came to work on Saturday in the interest of the national economy's good functioning. That also applies to miners. Even though they are off on all Saturdays starting 1 January 1981, more than 40 percent of all crews worked voluntary shifts on 10 January.

A TRYBUNA LUDU commentary says inter alia: The path that was taken by some on Saturday 10 January really leads nowhere. In the automobile works in Tychy, for instance, not a single Fiat 126P was produced. That is a loss that cannot be made up. It is difficult to come to understand the standpoint of some collectives whose work has an immediate impact on the market situation, TRYBUNA LUDU writes further. That gives rise to the question: Should the reduced work week mean an instantaneous introduction of free Saturdays and Sundays for all, without exception? That would be really an original and unique way of tightening the noose around our own neck.

In a contribution by its Prague correspondent B. Rolinski, TRYBUNA LUDU presents the Czechoslovak experience with gradually introduced work-free Saturdays. [paragraph continues]

The newspaper notes that the standpoint adopted by some Solidarity representatives in the matter of work-free Saturdays elicited astonishment among Czechoslovak working people.

The Polish press at the same time reports on the Western information media's comment on the conflict concerning work-free Saturdays in Poland. The reader thus has an opportunity to convince himself that Solidarity's adventurous position to make all Saturdays free as of 1 January 1981 is being assessed even in the West as unrealistic.

Saturday 10 January not only unmasked those who stand behind the persistent attempts to bring about tension but also raised a number of questions; questions concerning, for instance, the occupation of official premises and, through extortion, forcing cadre changes in the state and party apparatus.

At night [date not specified] PAP carried, for instance, a report to the effect that Solidarity members since Friday have been occupying official premises at the town hall in Nova Sacze, allegedly in protest against the government commission's failure to negotiate with them on their "10 demands." After the voivoda's futile appeals, law-enforcement bodies forced the demonstrating group to leave the official premises. That was the first instance since August 1980 that public security forces had been deployed against strikers. It is evident that there are quite a few people in Solidarity who lend their ear to kuron and company. ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that the ultimatums demanding cadre changes are not only at gross variance with the content of Solidarity's statutes but also at evident variance with legal regulations and the legal code. The newspaper adds that it is, after all, impossible to strive for renewal when the law is being violated. At the end of the commentary we read: When we want to extinguish a forest fire, we must take matches away from those who can set the forest on fire.

GOODS AND SERVICES TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD132020 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Jan (CTK)--A long term Czechoslovak-GDR trade agreement on goods exchange in 1981-1985 was signed at Zbraslav near Prague on Tuesday by foreign trade ministers Andrei Barcak of Czechoslovakia and Horst Soelle of the GDR.

The agreement provides for the exchange of goods and services worth more than 10,000 million roubles which is about 20 percent more than in the 1976-80 period. About two thirds of mutual deliveries are accounted for by machinery and equipment.

The document laid stress on the signing or prolonging of inter-governmental agreements on economic cooperation, and agreements on specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering and the chemical industry, which are to contribute to the planned development of the two countries' national economies.

Czechoslovakia will export to the GDR mainly technological equipment, complete plants, Tara and Skoda lorries, trams, machine tools, textile, agricultural and food industry machines, and electronic products. The GDR exports to Czechoslovakia will include particularly machine tools, textile, railway wagons, hoisting and transport equipment, cranes, lorries, and electronical products.

Czechoslovakia will also continue its supplies of rolled material, coking coal, coke and heat-proof materials while the GDR will supply Czechoslovakia with potassium salts, rock salt, briquets and products of the chemical industry.

As for the exchange of consumer goods the agreement envisages wider assortment and thus better supplies to the two countries' home market. Czechoslovakia's exports will concentrate mainly on cars, washing machines, sports goods, toys, books, musical instruments, footwear, textile products, beer, etc.; while imports from the GDR will include mainly cars, watches, sewing machines for home use, electrical goods, toys, photographic equipment, textile and leather products, furniture, etc.

FAPLA DELEGATION VISITS WESTERN MILITARY ZONE

LD142246 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Jan (CTK)--The visiting delegation of the main political administration of the People's Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) spent the third day of its visit to Czechoslovakia on Wednesday in the West Bohemian Region.

The delegation, led by Politburo member of the MPLA-Party of Labour, deputy defence minister and head of the FAPLA main political administration Colonel Dino Matrosse, was received by Major-General Julius Hasana, head of the political administration of the western military zone, who welcomed the Angolan guests in [words indistinct] of the commander of the western military zone.

Members of the delegation visited later a military unit and were acquainted with military equipment, training and living conditions of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH ALGERIAN YOUTH

LD142316 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Jan (CETEKA)--Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, and Nourreddine Djelloul, general secretary of the National Union of Algerian Youth (UNJA), signed here on Wednesday a protocol on cooperation between the two unions in the (?1981-82) period.

The document sets the main forms of cooperation between the two youth organizations and the [words indistinct] joint steps in the world youth movement.

Miloslav Dockal and Nourreddine Djelloul also signed a joint communique on the visit of the UNJA delegation to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee.

Nourreddine Djelloul, head of the Alegerian delegation, was decorated with the Julius Fucik badge, a high distinction of the Socialist Union Youth, awarded to him by the Presidium of the union for his service to the development of friendship between Algerian and Czechoslovak youth.

Speaking to CETEKA later on Wednesday, Nourreddine Djelloul said that the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia are very positive and a basis for further close cooperation between Algerian and Czechoslovak youth.

"We have signed two important documents, based on the traditionally close cooperation between the UNJA and the Socialist Union of Youth. The regular exchange of delegations, working visits and contacts between the young pioneer organizations of the two countries have created good basis for a search for new possibilities of cooperation. The protocol on cooperation between the UNJA and the Socialist Union of Youth creates prerequisites for the promotion of relations. We shall broaden consultations on the situation in the world youth movement, and we have agreed to continue the regular exchange of study delegations from all spheres of activity," he said.

"We discussed with leading representatives of the International Union of Students the international activity of Algerian students as well as specific actions, such as the international conference of solidarity with the people and youth of Lebanon, the preparatory committee of which will meet in Algiers, and the conference of solidarity with the people of Western Sahara, to meet the second time in Rome."

Speaking about the impressions of the Algerian delegation during their stay in Czechoslovakia, Nourreddine Djelloul said that they have enjoyed a very warm and friendly reception and the visit seemed too short.

CHNOUPEK HOSTS NEW YEAR MEETING WITH DIPLOMATS

LD141630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, hosted today in the Cernin Palace in Prague the traditional New Year meeting with the members of the Prague diplomatic corps. In his address he thanked diplomats for their useful and fruitful cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with other Czechoslovak bodies and institutions.

He expressed the hope that this good cooperation will achieve further successes in strengthening trust, understanding and all-round positive activity in international relations. Comrade Chnoupek said that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in a closely coordinated approach with the countries of the socialist community, endeavors to ensure that detente remains the leading tendency on our continent and spreads to other parts of the world, too. He described as promising the enlivening of dialogue and political contacts at all levels among the representatives of countries with different social systems. Bohuslav Chnoupek also mentioned in his address the significant interpolitical events of this year.

On behalf of the Prague diplomatic corps, an address was delivered by its doyen, Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Czechoslovakia, who stressed above all the tireless endeavor of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to preserve and strengthen world peace. He also praised the successful development of Czechoslovakia. In his capacity as Polish ambassador, Jan Mitrega also expressed thanks for the support and help afforded by Czechoslovakia to his country in overcoming its difficulties.

EDITORIAL ON FOOD PRODUCTION PLAN DIFFICULTIES

AU142151 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 January carries a 1,700-word editorial on page 1 entitled "Interest-Bearing Deposits Through the Skill of Participants in the 60-Quintal-per-Hectare Drive." After noting the tasks set for the workers of the agricultural-food complex within the framework of anti-import measures in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and mentioning that the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" will become fully implemented in agriculture later than in other national economy sectors, the editorial continues: "Preliminary analyses of the management of agricultural enterprises in the Sixth 5-Year Plan show that the enterprises have failed to fulfill the tasks set for them by the plan. However, despite this, certain progress has been achieved in Slovakia in fulfilling basic targets set by the 15th congress and the congress of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] to raise the CSSR's self-sufficiency in satisfying the population's needs in basic foodstuffs. Actually market needs have been fully satisfied in animal products, and self-sufficiency in creating the grain fund has increased from 85 to approximately 90 percent. In the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan agricultural production in Slovakia increased approximately 10 percent, compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Of that, crop production increased more than 6 percent and animal production almost 12 percent. Nevertheless, it is less than required by the directive passed by the 15th CPCZ Congress. For instance, in crop production alone production is expected to amount to almost Kcs9 billion less than planned.

"The greatest evil of this nonfulfillment of the required targets primarily lies in the constant disproportions between crop and animal production. Because the appropriate increase of crop production, and above all of fodder production, could not be achieved, the demands placed for grain imports and other substances for producing fodder mixtures have also increased. At the same time export opportunities for the food industry were reduced. That is why the balance of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the branch of our agricultural-food industry complex will be unfavorable for the national economy."

The editorial continues: "Although the failure to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in food production was, to a very considerable extent, due to extreme weather conditions--and in certain instances the real possibilities had not been sufficiently taken into consideration when the plan was being created--it is still true that we counted on higher results being yielded by the food producers." The editorial adds: "In analyzing the results achieved it usually becomes evident that the original cause of the failure to fulfill the plan lies, above all, in nonadherence to technological discipline. This fact may also be substantiated by results achieved in fulfilling the grain production program, in which the agriculturists achieved the best results in the last few years--although, as we have already stated, they have not fulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan in this instance, either." After noting that in Slovakia "preliminary results show that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, grain yields were harvested from an average acreage 50,000 hectares smaller than the sowing acreage in the Fifth 5-Year Plan," the editorial stresses that these results show how but for lack of discipline among certain agriculturists the harvest could have amounted to more than 1 million tons of grain more than it did.

The editorial concludes by underscoring the need for increased working initiative, as exemplified in the movement for harvesting at least 60 quintals per hectare.

DEATH OF CPCZ, TRADE UNION OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD142252 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Jan (CTK)--Josef Hlavicka, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Central Trade Union Council Presidium, member of the Czech National Council Presidium, a prominent official of the Czechoslovak and international workers' movement, has died in Prague aged 67, it was announced on Wednesday.

The announcement came from the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Central Trade Union Council, the Czech Trade Union Council, the Czech National Council, and the Central Committee of the Czech National Front. They deeply regretted the loss of a real patriot who devoted his life to the struggle for the socialist rights of the working class and for the socialist social order.

Josef Hlavicka belonged his whole life to the most loyal friends of the Soviet people. He gained great authority in the international workers' and trade union movement, and stood at the cradle of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions of which he was a member.

Josef Hlavicka was winner of a number of orders and distinctions, including the Order of the Republic, the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labour, and the Order of February 25, first degree.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S VRHOVEC

Meeting With Honecker

LD142004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec for a friendly discussion.

The Yugoslav guest conveyed personal greetings from Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia are developing successfully in the spirit of the meeting and the stipulations between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito. They stressed determination to promote and deepen all-round cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached by both party and state leaderships in the past years.

Erich Honecker expressed his esteem for the successes achieved by the Yugoslav working people in the socialist construction of their country.

The discussion partners stressed with great seriousness that the world situation is tense. They emphasized the interest of their state and peoples in the continuation of detente. Erich Honecker referred to the constructive and realistic peace proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states. The GDR considers an important aim of its foreign-political activities is to contribute to specific results in arms limitation and disarmament. It is necessary to intensify and make more effective the common struggle by all progressive and peace-loving forces against the policy of confrontation by imperialism, for the maintenance of peace, disarmament and the continuation of detente.

At the point where two opposing social systems meet, the GDR considers the maintenance of peace as a fundamental prerequisite for its further stable and dynamic development, for the fulfillment of the great tasks which will be decided by the 10th SED Congress.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the role of the nonaligned states. The GDR supports their anti-imperialist aims directed against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and for peace, disarmament, and the democratic transformation of the whole system of international relations.

The meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR ambassador to Yugoslavia Gerhard Hahn, and Yugoslav Ambassador to the GDR Djuro Jovic.

More Talks With Fischer

LD142010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, now in the third day of his official visit to Berlin, and German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Dr Oskar Fischer today noted a very positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic, which is in the interest of not only the peoples of the two countries but also security, stability and detente in Europe.

Vrhovee and Fischer stressed it as necessary to improve the structure of trade and expand cooperation, specialization and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term and stable basis if the volume of the two countries trade is to reach the previously agreed 50-percent increase [words indistinct] next five years.

In today's talks the representatives of the GDR promised to take steps with a view to regulating the status of the Yugoslav economy representative offices in the GDR, which will be another step towards promoting cooperation. Vrhovec and Fischer noted the favourable development of cultural cooperation and cooperation between the public information media in the two countries. They especially commended the fruitful work of the lectorate for the Macedonian language and literature of Halle University. The Vrhovec-Fischer talks will resume tomorrow morning. Fischer has accepted an invitation by Vrhovec to visit Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Krolikowski

LD150002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN)--Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Wednesday received SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec for a friendly meeting.

The guest conveyed personal greetings from the chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, which were cordially reciprocated on behalf of Willi Stoph.

Both sides assessed the fact that the relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia have reached a high level in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres. Werner Krolikowski and Josip Vrhovec expressed their countries' determination to deepen this mutually useful cooperation. Josip Vrhovec spoke about the efforts of the Yugoslav working people to implement the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. Werner Krolikowski acquainted the guest with the great initiatives and achievements of the GDR working people in all spheres of the economy in the socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; the GDR ambassador in Yugoslavia, Gerhard Hahn, and the Yugoslav ambassador in the GDR, Djuro Jovic.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH VISITS INDUSTRIAL COMBINE

LD142352 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Examples of socialist economic integration were studied by the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Vladimir Dolgikh in Dresden on Wednesday. At the Robotron combine the guests were informed about the advantages of long-term scientific and technical cooperation with Soviet partners. It was stated that exports to the fraternal country had doubled during the past 5 years. The aim was to achieve a similar increase by 1985. At the institute for light manufacturing an account was given of important results in the effective use of materials in both countries.

USSR'S ABRASIMOV AWARDS HOFFMANN, NVA OFFICERS

DW141951 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1848 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, today handed over to meritorious NVA generals and officers the medal for the strengthening of the combat alliance. The decoration was awarded on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet by defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, to the deputy defense ministers and other NVA members, including flyer-cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn.

HONECKER RECEIVES DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR

LD141452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, today received the Vietnamese ambassador, Hoang Tu, for his farewell visit. During the friendly talk they both paid tribute to the constantly deepening relations between the two fraternal states.

In recognition of his great service in the development of fraternal relations between the GDR and Vietnam, Erich Honecker invested the ambassador with the order "Star of International Friendship."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AD141241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 10 January FRG citizen Manfred Riewoldt violated the GDR state border in Nauen Kreis. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the appropriate GDR organs.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES DETAIN TRANSIT ABUSER

AU141243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the late evening hours of 8 January GDR security organs apprehended FRG citizen Werner Kanthak redhanded at the Horst GDR border crossing point and detained him. Kanthak had participated in subversive activities in violation of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Opel automobile with license No. KI-AT 550 used for the crime was impounded.

MINISTERS ANSWER LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON 1981 PLAN

Wyschofsky on Chemical Industry

DW141554 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1506 GMT on 12 January 1981 in its feature "Listeners Forum" presents Minister for Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky answering questions of radio listeners on chemical industry developments in the GDR. Asked about the products of the GDR's chemical industry, Wyschofsky says that "too much is being produced. We produce almost 50,000 products." He goes on to say that production ranges from chemical fibers to materials and even the pill. "The year 1980 was a good year for the whole republic as well as for the chemical industry."

As regards raw material, Wyschofsky says that raw materials are being handled very carefully, but that "raw materials must be better exploited, secondary material must be used much more and the effectiveness of investments must be increased much more."

As regards greater refinement, the minister points out that more refined products need less raw material in the beginning of the production process and produce better results. Some of these products are "microelectronic products, specific products for agricultural industry and the pharmaceutical industry." "The chemical industry consumes about 16 percent of the total prime energy in this industrial branch, so that it is particularly important to save prime energy in different ways." Out of 15 chemical industry combines 12 work with less energy consumption to produce 6.3 percent more goods.

Asked about new and large chemical plants to ge built in 1981, the minister points to the automatic machinery complex in Schwedt, the completion of a large protein plant based on oil, and the production of plastics in Gotha. He stresses that "the important thing about 1981 is not new and large investment objects, but a number of rationalization investments and measures to facilitate increased production and improved quality of products."

As regards the use of secondary raw materials, 80 percent of industrial plastic waste material is reused. All motorists are urged in this connection to return the old oil from their vehicles to the chemical industry. The use of waste material from our industrial branches plays a more and more important role. "We aim for a recyling of about 100 percent to the production process," he says.

Asked about the consequences of increased raw material prices on world markets, Wyschofsky points out that this has been considered by the plan because "the chemical industry processes very much raw material, so that this problem is of great interest to us and of economic significance." He goes on to say that "prices will not decrease in the years to come, they will continue to increase on the world market." A long-term raw material and price strategy will be included in the plan," says the minister, stressing that "the listeners can be assured that this will be taken into consideration by our plan." In practice it means that material consumption must be decreased and that raw materials must be better exploited; "oil can and will be better exploited."

As regards the development of the coal industry, Wyschofsky says "it will be more refined and effective than the coal industry of the past 50 years. It is not so expensive and there is no other alternative for the GDR to obtain the necessary carbon." The GDR is the largest soft coal producer, a material processed by the chemical industry. The Leuna gas generators are operated on the basis of soft coal coke. GDR carbide production also has a great future. Some 40 to 45 percent of all chemical industry products are being produced on the basis of oil or carbon. The 1981 plan envisages a chemical consumer goods increase of about 8 percent, such as in cosmetics, household chemistry products, films and so on.

A housewife wants to know about the production of softeners. Wyschofsky says that "the Bitterfeld workers have expanded their production so that some 10 million more packages will be available in 1981, as the press reported."

The Schwedt workers have rationalized work in such a way that more than 2,500 jobs were eliminated so that the workers could be used in other plants, says Wyschofsky. "Solving the manpower problem in socialism through rationalization is of national significance," stresses Wyschofsky. In Leuna, Buna, Bitterfeld and the Thuringia rubber plant the workers implement rationalization in line with the experience of the Schwedt workers, following the so-called "Schwedt initiative."

A listener wants to know whether plastic bottles should be collected as waste material or thrown into the garbage. The minister says: "This is a complicated question." Adding that the recycling of plastic bottles is worthwhile, but recycling plastic bottles creates more problems than glass bottles. It is still worthwhile, however, because raw material and oil are involved.

Asked about microelectronics, Wyschofsky states that microelectronics is of great importance for the chemical industry and is used in the Buna carbide plant, in Bitterfeld and Schwedt.

As regards the 1981 production of automobile tires, the minister states that "100,000 more tires will be produced and made available, particularly radial tires of better durability and of higher quality." Sales will be conducted fully via service stations in 1981. Old tires can be traded in for retreading.

As regards rationalization in the course of production, the minister states that good experience has been made in this respect in Bitterfeld and other combines.

Asked about cooperation between the GDR chemical industry and that of the Soviet Uion, Wyschofsky says that "cooperation develops very well with all fraternal countries and particularly with the Soviet comrades." Economic integration is part of our work in 1981 as well as in the years to come, he says. The GDR has supplied some 600,000 tons of ethylene to Czechoslovakia, obtaining refined plastic material in return. In the following years ethylene will be obtained from the CSSR for processing in the GDR. This extensive cooperation demonstrates that socialist economic integration offers advantages to all involved, Wyschofsky says.

A listener wants to know how the GDR chemical industry stands at the international level. The minister says: "I would say without being presumptuous that a comparison would show results that are not too bad; every country and its chemical industries have their specific fields. We belong to the 10 highly developed chemical industry countries. As regards per capita production, we are the leading country with regard to many products. We do everything on the basis of our party's decisions to further develop our chemical industry for our national economy and to further exploit science in order to supply our cooperation partners with many new and interesting materials," Wyschofsky says.

Liehmann on Light Industry

DW141420 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1908 GMT on 12 January 1981 features an interview with GDR First Deputy Minister for Light Industry Paul Liehmann by correspondent Helmut Hartung.

The minister reports that light industry combines "passed an important test" in 1980. All combines surpassed the plan for industrial goods production, and "the production for the people, too, was overfulfilled." The products bearing the "Q" quality label, he adds, involved a value of more than M7 billion an increase of 11 percent, and the new developments during 1980 represented a production value of more than M5.8 billion. The plan overfulfillment, Liehmann points out, was attained with "a decreasing energy input."

The people employed in light industry number more than 400,000, and some 68 percent of all workers in the combines are women. Just like all other combines, the minister continues, the combines of the light industry branch must seek to accelerate scientific-technical progress, enhance their economic efficiency, and streamline production. What is of paramount importance, however, is to find ways of organizing production and introducing a production technology which will make work easier and increase labor productivity. By now, as many as 20,000 jobs have been reorganized along these lines, he adds.

For 1981, Liehmann continues, light industry has been charged with "increasing goods production by 4.8 percent and increasing the supply to the people by 5.5 percent. The production of new consumer goods must be raised by 22 percent." In the Deko combine, for example, news types of material will be used for the manufacture of highly modern upholstery fabrics, and modern ladies' garments will be supplied by the Cottbus textile combine. "What matters in this respect is for us to keep our national resources in mind. Let me cite two examples: In 1981 we will process 100,000 square meters of lambswool fabric for high-quality outerwear, using short-hair wool which we did not have the technical equipment to process before." Then there is the good quality of the leather produced from "domestic pigskins." After all," just one square meter of this high-quality leather costs between 60 and 100 valuta marks."

Minister Liehmann, who underscores the necessity for long-term concepts in planning technical equipment for the light industry sector in general and the textile branch in particular, maintains that the administrative personnel now required in the combines is less than was that of the former VVB's [Associations of State Enterprises]. His branch "released 2,000 people from managerial and administrative jobs" who have been reassigned to "such important performance-determining departments as technology production organization, and product development." Too many people, he adds, are "working on paper and too few on the product and on technology." Hence, "management and administration must be rationalized under the same criteria as is production," he demands in conclusion.

DICKEL ADDRESSES SOVIET-GERMAN STOCK COMPANY

LD142140 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Minister of the interior Col Gen Friedrich Dickel today addressed commanders, functionaries and administrative leaders at a meeting at the SDAG (Wismut), in Gera. He explained the higher demands placed on combat groups of the working class and stressed the constant increase of the SED's leading role as the most important prerequisite for successfully implementing the demanding tasks in the coming years. He said it is primarily important to increase the fighting strength of party groups and to stress the exemplary stand of all communists at all times.

In a letter to Erich Honecker, the participants in the conference of combat groups expressed their unshakeable trust in the proven policy for the well-being of the people. They gave an assurance that with new deeds, ever watchful and always ready, they will contribute to safeguarding peace and to the inviolability and the constant strengthening of the workers' and peasants' power.

BRIEFS

VISITORS FROM W. BERLIN--Berlin, 5 Jan (DPA)--Due to the increased minimum exchange requirement, far fewer West Berliners visited relatives and friends in the GDR and East Berlin over Christmas and the New Year. During the period from 22 December to 3 January, at the most, 70,000 visitors went to the East, according to estimates by the Berlin Senate. This is equivalent to a drop of 40 percent compared with decreases by the GDR in September, the number of visit applications from West Berlin has decreased by about 60 percent. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 5 Jan 81 LD]

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE STEEL--Scientists and workers of the Hennigsdorf steel and rolling mill developed an entirely new process for the production of prestressed concrete steel. Under existing plans the installation, which is still under construction, will produce 1,000 tons of this material this year. The completion of the installation is envisaged for 1982. The Hennigsdorf plant has been assigned the task of producing in the future sufficient quantities of high-quality prestressed concrete steel for the construction sector to cover the GDR's entire requirements under the 5-year plan. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 2 Jan 81 DW]

WOOD SUPPLY TARGET--The GDR national economy this year expects a wood supply of 9.9 million cubic meters, or 400,000 more than in 1980, from the country's forests. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1837 GMT 6 Jan 81 DW]

KANIA, LEADERS SPEAK AT FACTORY SECRETARIES' MEETING

Kania Rejects Two Powers

LD151030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 15 Jan 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 14 January at the conclusion of a Warsaw conference of party committee first secretaries in major enterprises--recorded]

[Text] The entire discussion, while keen, passionate, full of party [issues], full of criticism of various phenomena, criticism of not only what is happening in enterprises but also here at the central level, has nevertheless been greatly uplifting. This is the way in which all speeches made here should be looked at and regarded.

The discussion revealed a great deal about the views of party members and the views of workforces. It contained unequivocal and resolute support for the line we are following. The discussion demonstrated our determination to put our program into practice but it is very good that those facts which prove the existence of threats to the democratic course of renewal, the socialist course of renewal, were revealed. We are filled with optimism by the fact that an awareness is growing in our party of its great, contemporary role, a role it has to play in the difficulties through which all of our country is passing.

Apart from the bitterness which continues to be apparent, bitterness which has its source in reflection on what has happened and is happening in Poland, reflection on the sources and causes of these happenings, there is plenty of evidence--and you have spoken about it from this rostrum--of increased opportunities for party action, of its growing strength, of the growing status and influence on the workforces in the largest industrial enterprises. We are very pleased with the reports given from this rostrum about the influx of workers into the party, especially in the recent past. Both the position of the party and the climate in which it works are changing for the better.

But we do know that things are still hard and difficult both for political reasons and because of various repercussions in the managing and functioning of the national economy. Our discussion covered a great many topics and this also proves the extent of party activity, the breadth of the interest and concerns of our enterprise party organizations, and you comrades, who lead them. You are right: We must not reduce the party's interest to the level of ideological work alone, to didactic work alone. After all, we are a party of the working class and we should, therefore, live by everything by which the working class lives. We are the leading force in constructing socialism. We should live by all that which helps to strengthen socialism, its position in people's minds and in material aspects. This is the way it has always been and the way it should always be. When things are hard and difficult party members are always in the frontline. Let us think back to the most difficult times which are a reference point for us. In those days our party was not busy with its political work.

When we had to fight for Poland's independence, to fight against the occupier, and when we had to defend the young people's power and revolutionary transformations, this line, a line of campaign for human minds, for human hearts and for people's trust in the program of democratic transformations in People's Poland in the initial period, was obviously the fundamental line, the most dominating line.

But everywhere where the foe, the armed foe, came forward, our party did not say: This is a job for specialists. We used to appeal to party people to defend their power, the power of workers and peasants, and all the revolutionary transformations which were taking place in People's Poland. After all, today socialism is more than just a theory, more than a world view, an ideology. It has become a world system; it is pointing the direction of world development.

But socialism has not been built anywhere in the world without a Marxist-Leninist party, without its leading and guiding role. So anyone who strikes blows against the party strikes blows against socialism, The prosperity of Poland is connected with socialism and the shape of Poland, and how people feel in it depends on what the party will be like. This is why all activities aimed at strengthening our party, increasing its vitality, mobilizing strength, discipline and political and organizational cohesion are so important. All opponents who want to strike blows against socialism are trying to bring about a weakening in the strength [rozbrojenie] of our party's links.

The following matter was raised here in the discussion: What should our party be like? One of the comrades stressed that this should be a party of cadres. Another comrade stressed that an end must be put once and for all to holding discussions within our own closed circle, in other words an end must be put to members of the party being able to talk among each other, and that there should always be open meetings. I think no social organization exists which would accept such assumptions. I do not think that solutions for strengthening our party have to be sought in such extreme views or quests. Of course, our party, if it wants to fulfill its role--it wants to do this, of course, and no one will replace it in leading the working class and the Polish people in constructing society--should be a mass party. Mass does not necessarily mean 3 million; 2 million is also a mass party. It does not follow from this that this is a suggestion to reduce our party to 2 million. But what is important in this signal? Concern for the ideological appearance of our party, for its cohesion and for its quality is an exceptionally important task.

We do not need a race to see how we can expand the party ranks although we are not indifferent to everything that promotes our active presence in all those milieu which are important but where our party, in the organizational sense, is absent. A fundamental matter facing the party in factories is what in years long past, in the first years after the liberation, we defined as the distribution of forces of the party at those sections which are decisive for the role of the party as a whole or a party organization being fulfilled. There should also be room for our being able to talk within our own circle not only about great matters, not only to express our views on what is happening either in the world or in a factory, but also to try to seek answers to what has to be changed, how it is to be changed, and not to whom we should make demands but what we can do ourselves, what we can change through our own efforts.

We must have ideological and organizational cohesion so that the party is able to perform its role in transforming society. Without this our party will merely be a debating society full of passionate discussions but not a party of men of action, men who transform their environment, shape views and situations, economic, social and political, within the community in which they are active.

We are therefore, comrades, shouldering a great historic responsibility. This applies to the Central Committee as well as every party organization, party activist and party member. Let us always remember that the party as a whole and every party organization can perform its leading role only when it is in close contact with the working class, with society. What does that mean? Is the party in danger of seeing its links with the working class weakening?

You, comrades, have been stressing that the 3 million-strong mass of party members is part of the nation and that nothing will separate it from the nation. This is true. It is a fundamental fact and also the source of its strength. In this sense the party has never been and nor will be separated from the nation, from the working class. But the party's bond with the working class is something more than physical links, something more than the personal standing of every party member even if it is only based on the principle that he is a good man. This is not enough. The issue is that it is the party's program, its policy, which is naturally shaped by its highest organ and which provides the foundation of the bonds of our party--not of individual members--with the working class.

The congress, the Central Committee and the Politburo all have a great role to perform here, although perhaps in the past their powers were too great. This, too, must be considered in preparing the statute in preparing for the party congress. This is the primary issue: We must have a correct program. But also important is the way our program is put into practice. Here, our tasks are much broader and are connected with the question of methods of direction, management, the question of the life style of our leading cadres, leading echelons, as well as of the climate of the party's internal life, and the question of the way we support social activity by extending the scope or providing conditions for the development of socialist democracy.

It is also important for the party to be the engine of social activity, of everything that is part and parcel of the development of socialist democracy. This is why developing self-government, the work of social organizations, trade unions, youth organizations, and technical, economic and sport organizations is so important. Perhaps it is bad that we have not discussed the party's tasks in this way. Let us therefore create a complete, broad front of activity. In it is our great strength. We are a great party as far as numbers are concerned. We have a host of activists so there is great scope for action.

I am in full agreement with all those who insisted from this rostrum that to widen the circle of local party aktivs was a momentous task. This applies to every enterprise, every mine [words indistinct]. Such activists cannot be replaced by anyone, not even thousands of Central Committee lecturers, because it is these people, our activists, and especially worker-activists who are the main source of party organizations' activity. [passage indistinct]

Our economic situation is extremely difficult, which is why all forces must be mobilized to get the country out of its crisis or, to put it more clearly, out of its stagnation. [passage indistinct] This is a great task for the party and for the nation. It is also something that working people greatly need. There is a need for better management and direction and there is much room for improvement here.

Good planning is greatly important here, which is why we attach so much hope to the great economic reform, an outline of which has been published in the form of a proposal.

But we know that to achieve all this we must have good effort and good work (?at every level). It is good that the importance of effort was stressed here with such force. This effort can be helped by a healthy climate created around people who stand out by their work. This, after all, constitutes the source of all values. Billions and tens of billions of zloty can be paid out but it will all be of no avail if output continues to rall, and we are entering the third year (?of declining output). If effort declines and its effectiveness lessens, no one will be able to deal with the consequences.

Let us think anew through various means for creating [words indistinct] a favorable climate, a climate of glorifying effort. Many of you comrades referred to work-free Saturdays. Much concern was expressed with (?the way the issue is developing). [Passage indistinct] I therefore ought to express the opinion which is shared generally, that the issue of work-free Saturdays, (?the issue of the right to work), has become a new cause of dispute, of conflict.

Most of you comrades have referred to the activity of trade unions and to the development of workers' self-government. You have said that the work on normalizing these problems is progressing too slowly. But these matters are not so simple. [Passage indistinct] We would like our proposals to follow agreements with all our partners; that is, to have them answer the requirements of trade unions and other organizations but not, at the same time, be contrary to state interests. Very shortly, before the end of January, the draft of provisions of the bill should find its way to (enterprises).

You were right, comrades, to insist that we look for various solutions, without waiting for legislative ones, to ensure that self-government genuinely represents workforces. This is a correct direction. We recognize it as such and we do not mind whether this is done by the enterprise council, the workers' council or the employees' council. What is important is that this should be done on the initiative of party organizations.

Trade unions occupy a special place in enterprises. Our attitude toward the trade union movement, which is at present divided organizationally, has been stated many times and reiterated from this rostrum by Comrade Tadeusz Grabski and Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski. So no further (?information) is needed on these questions. We are in favor of strengthening the position of the industrial branch trade unions. We would like to support their effort, to restore their strength, and it is good that this process is taking place.

We would like to continue demonstrating our full constructive cooperation, collaboration with and good will toward Solidarity as a whole and all its institutions. We must note with satisfaction that so much is being done in enterprises to confirm that this is not only the attitude of the Central Committee, but also of enterprise party organizations. Effort in this direction must continue to develop.

We have no reason to pass over in silence everything bad being done on the basis of Solidarity's activity and (?ignore the development of all other forms of socialist democracy). At the same time, we stress that there must not be in our state any room for diarchy, which is what you comrades have been stressing and what we mentioned at the seventh plenum of the Central Committee. Diarchy has never been and cannot be a system of organization of public life. History knows of no such thing, nor does theory admit its possibility. So there is no room in Poland today for diarchy.

But there is room for the broad development of democracy, starting with the Sejm and ending with parish councils and using workers' self-government, peasants' self-government, cooperative self-government, housing self-government or the broad rights enjoyed by social organizations as our policy in this matter. We shall not change this policy. A change in this policy would mean that we would approve anarchy establishing itself in our life. We have a lot of resolve but at the same time we shall not be short of patience. We favor all links of Solidarity adopting the constructive stand of a socialist Poland and becoming a link of socialist democracy, an important link. We shall promote this in a big way.

It is important to enliven interest in social matters at factories. We think that this is one of the important weaknesses in the functioning of our industrial plants. Social matters and social conditions are not simply a matter of wages--much has been done here--but what is important is what working conditions are like, how work safety functions, what workers' health conditions are like, how the health service, medical checkups and the removal of various threats to health, or even life, function. Even the highest average increase in earnings does not eliminate situations connected with, let us say for instance, families with many children, with matters within a family, with difficulties encountered by young families as they try to make a start in life.

A large part of our factory workforces consists of young people. The thing to do is to tackle everything connected with the situation of young workers and with their start in life and with, as we put it, the (?changes) of promotion for young white-collar and blue collar workers, technical workers and engineers. There are a lot of instances of neglect and inherited sensitive issues regarding the above and this is a matter of great importance, (?for) the numbers of young qualified people in Poland have never been as great as at the present time. We draw conclusions for party work from this. We should care for the status and promotion conditions of young people and for the conditions of their start in life, particularly for those conditions connected with, let us say, the housing situation.

We are approaching the congress. It is a good thing that this is the first congress in the preparations for which the whole party is participating with such great vigor and with such a depth of insight into our problems, into the problems of our development and into the sources of the difficulties and the guarantees that will ensure that these difficulties are not repeated. This is a great achievement. Here, too, at the central level, our congress commission is carrying out very active work. All the teams of the commission should soon--although right now it is difficult to say exactly when--outline the congress program. This outline will be the subject of a commission plenum. No one objects to the fact that this outline might be discussed at the same time. Thus it is important to shape a good, fair program which we can cope with for developing socialism, for developing socialist democracy and for strengthening our party and its position in the leading role, and also to rouse those forces which will defend this program and which will implement this program. So in this sense, too, the preparations for the congress are a matter for the whole party.

Grabski Criticizes Solidarity

LD142120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

["Excerpt" from speech by Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo Member and Central Committee secretary, at 14 January conference of factory first secretaries in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, the main aim of our socioeconomic activity in 1981, and also in the following years, is to speedily and successfully conquer the present crisis, remove irritating difficulties and create firm foundations for the prospect of higher productivity of our economy. The only possible way to achieve this objective is through wise leadership and management, correct labor organization, and, primarily, honest and conscientious work.

In the course of waiting for the full-scale implementation of the decisions contained in the accords concerning social and everyday life proglems, we must constantly be aware of the fact that in order to have more to share and distribute it is first necessary to produce more. Yet we continue to see among some workforces the existence of disproportions between their demands and endeavors to achieve an increase in the share of the national income on one hand and their concern for augmenting that national income on the other.

In creating a climate of understanding this interdependence, workers' self-government bodies and trade unions, both the branch ones and Solidarity, have an important role to play. However, not everywhere, especially regarding certain elements of the Solidarity, have there been the necessary partnership relations, the willingness to participate in decision making, to bear responsibility for implementation of the decisions adopted, or for a democratic system of the joint administration of enterprises.

In the process of socialist renewal which is taking place, trade unions have important aims and tasks to achieve. Among others they include the recognition of the right of trade unions to express their opinion on the subjects of the draft plans for social and economic development; the ratio of distribution of national income; the study of the cost of living of working people and their families; and also joint partnership in the trade union movement's participation in shaping and implementing social and economic policy, consolidating socialist attitude toward work as the material basis for protecting the workers' interests; concern for the working conditions of personnel; achieving the observance of the principle of just remuneration; as well as widely interpreted guarantees of proper living conditions for workers and their families. They also include safeguarding--along with the concern for protecting the interests of working people--the active participation reintroducing stability, law and order; raising labor productivity; strengthening social and production discipline; fighting waste and bad management; counteracting anarchy; and in making efforts aimed at improving administration and raising the efficiency of management.

Unfortunately, functions and tasks of trade unions interpreted in this manner are not always corroborated by practical experience in everyday life. One of the recent manifestations of an improper attitude of trade unions toward participation in solving our country's difficult and complex economic problems has been their attitude toward the issue of reducing working time and toward work-free Saturdays. The variants of solutions put forward by the government as being the only correct ones in our present conditions, not only correspond to the obligations undertaken in the Gdansk and Szczecin accords but, above all, to our actual present economic capacities. The reduction in the duration of working hours must naturally be a process stretched over a period of time, as required, because it necessitates achieving a specific level of labor organization and productivity as well as the preparations of the economy itself for the task involved, especially the preparation of the nonproductive sectors of the economy. As is well known, the government's proposals have not obtained the full approval of the trade unions. This fact did not authorize or justify, however, the irresponsible escalation of social tensions in the country which the Solidarity brought about, nor the calls for boycotting work on 10 January. At the same time it is a strange fact that certain regional elements of Solidarity, which defend themselves so stubbornly against the duty to participate in the joint management of the economy, that is, against joint responsibility for the problems of the country or the region concerned, not only launched widespread agitation activities but also adopted specific decisions on withholding labor by workforces.

These events cannot be evaluated in any other way but as an effort on the part of Solidarity for a test of strength, and for sowing unrest, chaos and tensions hampering the stabilization of the economy.

Solidarity's plan has failed. The majority of workers, guided by sentiments of civic responsibility and concern for the good of the country have carried out their duty. We think that the workforces absent from work on 10 January will draw the proper conclusion from this by reporting for work on one of the nearest free Saturdays in order to make good the losses incurred and liquidate the infringement of labor discipline and legal order in the state.

Comrades, the time separating us from the ninth congress should be used by us not only for the concern for a good implementation of this year's tasks, though this is the major target, but also for a deep reflection over the future of our economy. One of the more important factors in the debate preceding the congress, on the socioeconomic platform, should be the draft on a reform of the system of functioning of the economy, published not long ago by the Commission for Economic Reform. Economic reform is the indispensable condition for increased growth of the social efficiency of husbandry and therefore for the creation of material conditions for satisfying the increasing needs of the community. The planned economic reform is a most important undertaking for the future socioeconomic development of the country, but at the same time a most difficult one.

It is being embarked upon in very complex economic and social conditions. At the same time, its range is unprecedented in the history of our economy to date.

The reform envisages the reconstruction of all spheres of economic life, starting with enterprises and parishes and ending with the functioning of the central echelons of management. The basic objective of the reform is to shape the systems and mechanisms in the functioning of the economy to enable implementation of the precepts of democratic self-reliance of the working man and the stepping up of the economy's ability to satisfy the needs of the population.

Equally essential is the organization of conditions for a thrifty exploitation of raw and other materials, the shortage of which will permanently continue to increase. The achievement of the planned targets of the reform should occur, first of all, as a result of restructuring relations between enterprises and the basic local units on the one hand, and the central organs of power and state administration on the other hand. It is assumed that concentration of the function of central planning on shaping a strategy for the country's socioeconomic development will bring about a visible increase of the independence of enterprises.

The basic system of central planning will be a 5-year plan. The targets outlined in the 5-year plan should be implemented through correctly shaping economic tools on the part of the central organ of state administration, and through the appropriate legal regulations. Only in a few and exceptional spheres defined by the law by the management [words indistinct]. In the new setup the enterprise will become the basic and independent economic subject, operating on the basis of cost accounting and facing the economic consequences of its activities, and on observance of the self-government of the workforce. This means the right of the workforce to decide independently on all essential matters regarding the functioning of the enterprise, starting with the definition of the production profile, its organization and ending with the personnel policy, pay policy and distribution of financial results.

The discussion of the draft reform should pursue the goal of not only obtaining social approval for the provisions outlined therein. The discussion should also define target solutions and detailed solutions corresponding to public demands. It should prepare our society and workforces for activities in the new conditions of economic functioning. It is also necessary, during the discussion, to embark on activities aimed at overcoming all sorts of prejudices as far as the reform is concerned. They may take the form of a natural shying away from what is new. They may also take the form of aversion, due to the fact that the reform changes functional and personal structures. The reform essentially aims at changing the principles that govern the way in which enterprises operate. It is expected that as a result of these changes a decisive improvement should come about in the effectiveness of the way in which enterprises manage their affairs. Hence, discussions among workforces of the enterprises are very substantially important for the effectiveness of solutions finally arrived at and for the reform's successful implementation. This discussion should make workforces aware of their leading role in the reformed enterprise.

What is also extraordinarily important for the preparation of the reform is to agree on conditions and necessary changes in the enterprise itself for its effective functioning on the new principles. At the same time, the arrangements emerging from the discussions which are to pave the way for the implementation of the reform, should be implemented today as much as possible, without waiting for the implementation of the reform. Party organizations should have the duty of inspiring such discussions in enterprises. At the same time, discussions of this kind should provide a platform for integrating workforces round the construction of a real renewal program. Involvement of all the people in the workforce in a creative discussion should be aspired to. This applies also to trade union, public organizations, engineering and technical cadres, and the broad masses of the working class. What should the results of these discussions be? On the one hand, they should result in a program for preparing the enterprise to implement the reform. On the other hand, they should provide inspiring material for detailed solutions to be forwarded to the Commission for Economic Reform. We expect that as a result of discussions carried out in large enterprises, the commission will receive by the end of this year, through voivodship committees, materials and suggestions to work out detailed solutions of the new system of the functioning of the economy. On the basis of the results of this discussion, the commission will compile a new document on the reform, to be presented to the ninth party congress for a decision.

Barcikowski on Party Changes

LD142112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

["Excerpt" from speech by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski at 14 January meeting of factory first secretaries in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Our party is facing a task of historic importance for the nation and socialism. Its cohesion and unity of action, based on the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the class interests of the working people in Poland and on the program of socialist renewal, will determine the country's and nation's fate today and in the future.

Conscious of this enormous responsibility toward the nation and history, we must shape the internal life of the party, its ability to influence ideologically and politically the working class and the whole nation, in the interest of socialist renewal and of strengthening the party's position as the leading force of this process. Only a party united in action, acting efficiently, can ensure the socialist nature of the renewal, and only then will the renewal be real. For the sake of this great goal we must reject from the party's work all that is alien to its ideology and to Leninist norms of party life.

Under the fire of sharp criticism within the party there is taking place a liberation of the party from superficiality and bureaucratism, from moral and ethical misdemeanors, toward active, direct work with the people, with party organizations and with working people. During such actions activists and their capability in political work are tested; new men, earlier unnoticed, are revealed; and party assessments of comrades and the ideological-moral criteria of their assessments are formed.

Party members and organizations are correctly demanding that their role in formulating party policy and in the control of its implementation be increased. This is an undeniable right of party members and organizations, a fundamental condition for the proper functioning of the party and of its echelons. This sound and renovating trend in party activity is accompanied by phenomena of extremism in the assessment and ideas of party work.

On the one hand, there continues a conservative movement originating from the fear of the changes taking place and from the fear of the unknown which they entail. It is necessary also to understand that attacks against the party and its positions further encouraged these fears and objectively favor the negation of the need for more profound changes in party policy and activity.

On the other hand, we have the movement of negating everything in the party's achievements to date, capitulating to the attacks against the party and against the immutable principles of its activity, mainly against the principle of democratic centralism. In extreme cases this is combined with the negation of our party's ability to lead the country out of the crisis and with anarchist tendencies in the approach to shaping changes in the internal life of the party and its leading role in socialist construction.

This movement contains also the phenomenon of underestimation of the danger to socialism and Poland's international position from forces belonging to an alien class and hostile to the system. The emergence of these trends within our party was enhanced by shortcomings in ideological work and errors in policy from the period of crisis. The overcoming of both extreme tendencies will be favored by the precongress debate and the outlining of the general party line.

The ideological and political debate combined with active participation in implementing party policy should constitute the main method in overcoming divergencies. However, should trends emerge which threaten the unity of party activity and its ideological and political cohesion, political and organizational undertakings must be embarked upon which are designed to protect the party from this danger.

This applies to the same extent to conservative and anarchist trends. The undeniable foundation of party activity is democratic centralism. In conformity with this principle democratic rules must be binding during elections in the party. The same applies to discussions and the flow of information. They should ensure a genuine influence of members and organizations on party policy and its correct implementation. The democratic principles in life within the party and party adherence to principles must accompany admissions to the party, the assessment of the bearing of its members and the leading cadres. The weakening of interparty democracy in the past has caused a weakening of ideological and political responsibility and a weakening of ethical and moral precepts in the life of the party and consequently resulted in a weakening of the party itself and its influence on the working class.

We appreciate the desire of the whole party for a speedy rebirth of democratic principles governing the party's activities so that they may become a lasting guarantee of changes in its functioning. The new electoral regulations of the party meet these desires halfway. These regulations provide for the number of those employed in the organs of authority to be constant, for the number of candidates to be 50 percent higher than that of those elected, and for a secret ballot.

In accordance with the sixth plenum's demand, the changes envisaged for the party's statute, changes which have been proposed by numerous party organizations, should more precisely define the responsibility of the Politburo and executive bodies to electoral levels and the responsibility of those levels to the delegates to the conference and congress and to party organizations. [sentence as heard] At the same time, the principles of centralism must be binding on the party. They entail the subordination of party branches to the resolutions of higher organs and to the generally accepted norms of party life. Our party as a whole bears historic responsibility for the fate of the state and the nation, and for socialism in Poland. Thus it must have a nationwide program which arises from the needs and the potential for satisfying them and takes into account the state's international activity. This program must be the guideline for action by the party as a whole, irrespective of regional or professional differences. Otherwise the party will be unable to discharge its role as the leading force of socialist construction and to properly perform functions arising from the needs of the whole nation and from responsibility for the country's fate.

The party's central leadership and the lower levels must be able to assess the activities of party's branches and cadres and the possibilities of carrying out the cadres' policy. The crux of the matter here is that cadre decisions affecting lower levels should correspond to their requirements and convictions. The need for a democratic way of preparing and passing resolutions and, once they have been passed, the need to implement them, binding on all party members, also arise from the principle of democratic centralism.

This means that important resolutions and decisions being prepared should be discussed freely and without constraint. They should come about on the basis of specialist knowledge and extensive party evaluation. However, once passed, they must be implemented by all. Party discipline in implementing resolutions is the necessary condition for the party's effective functioning. The restoration of Leninist norms in the party requires that principles of collegiality of work by all party levels and leaderships be observed. What is at stake is that elected party levels should enjoy practical authority in the party, effectively controlling the work of leadership organs that have been elected from their midst. The party's leadership cadres must be subordinate to assessment and control by levels that have been elected. This also applies to the constitution and activities of the party apparatus which should organize more extensively than it has done to date, which should safeguard the activities by the levels and which should organize the work of permanent commissions and working teams that might be set up by these levels on an ad hoc basis.

Workers aktivs and party specialists drawn from various walks of life participate ever more extensively--and should do so--in the work of party levels. We will also act to reduce the participation of representatives of the executive apparatus in the composition of party levels. This is because this apparatus has been set up to implement party policy. This will be conducive to expanding the controlling functions of party levels and will better safeguard contact with the working class and working people.

Our party should once and for all reject the methods of chasing the quantitative development of its ranks, since it has done much harm to the party in the past and today influences the activeness of the party activists, and harm to the development of ideological-educational work and to the active and involved attitude by party ranks to the struggle for socialist ideals, against bureaucratic indifference and forces hostile to the party.

Especially now, when the party and its policy are being attacked indiscriminately, when party members are being attacked, a firm and consistent struggle is indispensable in defending the good name of the party and its members against unfounded accusations.

All party members, regardless of the functions they perform, are under the common requirements of the party statute. Party control commissions have been guarding the party ideological, political and moral principles: Their role in past years has been considerably reduced because of the widespread tolerant attitude toward transgressions contrary to party ideology and ethics. At present we are restoring the once high position of the party Control Commission. Undoubtedly the upcoming party congress will elevate its rank--it is expected by the party--by making a direct election of the commission, in a modified form as the Control and Auditing Commission. It is justified, for present control commissions are facing the important task of speedily examining various kinds of accusations made against party members, particularly leading cadres, ruthlessly punishing those guilty should the accusations be proven, or absolving those comrades who have been unjustly accused.

We deem the task important and very urgent because it concerns the party and because it is to relieve it as an entity of responsibility for individuals' transgressions. We are aware that a political weapon has been forged from moral accusations made against party members, aimed against the party. We cannot agree with the fact that culpable deeds of individuals should morally burden the entire party and should serve as a weapon in attacking it.

The PZPR is a party of considerable traditions and has inherited the experience of the Polish workers' movement of years of struggle and peaceful toil. It represents the enormous potential of its members' ability and knowledge. It is the party able to win trust and support from the mass of the working people, of the working class. It is able to lead the Polish nation in overcoming the present crisis and to lead the country on the road of development.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY HITS RECENT 'VIOLATIONS OF LAW'

AU141411 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Jan Ruranski commentary: "Misgivings and Moods"]

[Text] Following a few weeks of relative calm, Polish affairs are again the top subject of the world press--not always a pleasant subject. Of course, it would be naive to assume that, following the December turning point, all tension and unrest would end, the economy would be tidied up in peace and with discipline and that we would gradually return to a normal state of existence. In the same way, nothing seemed to indicate that incidents would take place in excess of the agreements to date, despite reassuring communiques and statements.

We can understand the radical approach of trade union functionaries with regard to work-free Saturdays and shorter working time, although we are still suffering from the hiccups of the propaganda of success, which made people believe that we are the 10th industrial power in the world and that therefore they can demand the appropriate benefits and privileges, regardless of the true state of the economy. We can understand that, but we cannot come to terms with those methods of action that in the past few days have brought about tension in Krosno, Radom or Jelenia Gora. The demands--in the form of an ultimatum--for personnel changes in the voivodship top administration and the occupation of public buildings are not envisaged in any trade union statutes. On the contrary, they violate the rules of law which are binding on all of us. We should realize that a renewal (including moral renewal) cannot begin with violating the law.

It is certain that many people in the state administration and in the party apparatus must be changed. Perhaps those who have clean records but have not been energetic enough to counter the evil around us should also go. Perhaps there are people who should be removed from power at once. Nevertheless, all that must be done legally, because commonsense tells us that a certain timetable has to be observed, as is the case with railroads.

You can speed up a train but this will not improve the performance of the railroads as such. On the contrary, it can result in disaster. If you want to speed up all trains, we must change the timetable.

We should realize that there are many examples showing how local conflicts can be solved positively. The Solidarity leadership has often helped to solve such conflicts, as was the case in Czestochowa or Bielsko Biala. It is possible, legally and just as rapidly, to make such important decisions as closing down the Skawina aluminum mill and reducing pollution from the Celwiskoza plant in Jelenia Gora.

There are still many old and new problems irritating the people and in many cases the renewal we have expected so much is proceeding too slowly. Our readers are greatly annoyed by a lack of information. Economically petty but socially troublesome problems such as newspaper subscriptions are stirring much bad blood. The rash decision of some months ago to eliminate subscription records from the RUCH news stands has released such an avalanche of troubles that we no longer know the original reason for them. It is true that as a daily we have the small satisfaction that, as early as last September, when that unfortunate decision could have been rescinded, we made extensive efforts to convince the workers publishing cooperative that it should be rescinded. We painted its easily foreseeable results in the blackest colors but to no avail. . . . Of course, this is a small matter. It is, as we say, "just a rose we should make no issue of when our forest is on fire." But we should bear in mind that if we want to effectively end the forest fire, we have to take away in good time the matches from those who could again set the forest on fire.

What we need now more than ever is effective prudence and an ability to foresee the long-range results of action.

DAILIES CRITICIZE OPPOSITION LEADER KURON

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment

LD090456 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today took up the case of Jacek Kuron as "a typical representative of the antisocialist forces in Poland." It said that the behavior of Kuron and the like, who so willingly don the cloak of martyrs and champions of democracy, was reminiscent of that of "a tightrope walker who would like to avoid certain extreme situations, but at the same time carry into effect his antisocialist programme in Poland. On the one hand, he would like to avoid 'the tanks.' On the other hand, he is bent on aggravating and antagonizing the situation in the country, on pressing the authority 'to the wall' and weakening it more and more."

"In Kuron's belief, the means of achieving that would be the new trade union movement, which he not only is viewing as a means of pressure, but would like to see in it a political movement, competitive to the PUWP, which would eventually lead to a 'corporation democracy.'" While using the comfortable immunity of an oppositionist, the daily said, Kuron and his like "criticize everything and everybody which and who reminds of socialism, and without shouldering any responsibility do, by their conduct, an incalculable damage to democracy and freedom in Poland. So they cannot and should not count on leniency of those to whom those values are near and dear," the newspaper wrote.

TRYBUNA LUDU Polemic

LD121110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] In TRYBUNA LUDU, Marek Jaworski engages in a polemic on the statements by Jacek Kuron, member of the Social Self-Defense Committee and adviser to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity.

The statements by Jacek Kuron were made at a meeting with students at the Warsaw University. The chief demand made by Kuron is for the elimination of the leading political and program role of the PZPR. This is to lead, according to Kuron, to an official mobilization of political opposition and, further, to political pluralism--that is to say a free play of forces. According to Kuron, this is the sign of true democracy.

Marek Jaworski points out that a great deal has been written on the topic of this sort of democracy, not necessarily based on a Marxist world outlook, and indicating a negative function of the workers. Communist and workers' parties see as the supreme determinant of democracy and a criterion of its development under socialism not the number of parties, but the degree of participation of the working class, of all working people, in the running of the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONTINUES CRITICISM OF KPN LEADER

LD141518 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 14 Jan 81

["'Confederation' of Lack of Scruples"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU carries another article on the political goals and views of Leszek Moczulski, the leader of the KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland). Excerpts:

"On September 23 Leszek Moczulski was arrested not as a historian or author of essays, as some of his followers claim, trying to misinform certain communities. He was arrested for the belittling of the top authorities of the Polish People's Republic by questioning their Polish character and the ensuing right to exercise the leading functions in the country. This is aimed against the vital state and national interests of Poles."

Outlining Moczulski's political views, the daily stressed his aversion to the USSR, and wrote that "they are evident political anachronisms at the end of the 20th century and in a country which is an irreversible link of the socialist community. In accordance with their programme, Moczulski and his KPN propagate in the country and abroad the overthrowing of the socialist system in Poland, plucking her out of the socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Treaty. What Moczulski announces particularly vehemently and enduringly is 'stripping the PUWP of power'. He is not interested in the Constitution and statements therein on the leading political role of the party in the state."

"The investigation against Moczulski led to ascertaining that he had also committed other offences, says a press communique of prosecutor general of 25 November 1980. Moczulski's actions, the communique continues, are aimed against the political interests and the security of the Polish People's Republic. He and his collaborators established contacts with centres abroad which are carrying on activity aimed against Poland, her system and alliances. The KPN has reached agreement with anticommunist centres in the West, including the Paris 'KULTURA', so that it could obtain financial means for its activity in Poland.

"Documents from KPN archives and the revealed contacts of its emissaries and representatives in the West have proved that, devoid of any moral, political or national scruples, the 'Confederation' has acted or attempted to act against the interests of Poland.

"Through various political circles in the FRG, particularly on the right of the CDU-CSU Christian Democratic parties of Kohl and Strauss, the KPN tried to pressurize the Bonn government into raising trade and credit barriers for Poland and using the economic relations with our country in order to exert pressure on the Polish Government to make 'concessions' towards dissidents, including the KPN. This is how the 'Confederation of Independent Poland' sees its activity in the cause of the alleged good of our country."

The daily goes on to stress that "a process of certain 'dispersion' followed the arrest of the boss and the initial publication of the actual anti-state goals of the 'Confederation' and the unmasking of its contacts with foreign reactionaries acting against the interests of Poland. Early last December the so-called political council of KPN announced a temporary suspension, and anyway a certain limitation of its activity.

"It is hard to tell whether the KPN merely went 'deeper underground,' as provided for by foreign directions, or after a 'personnel defeat' and the departure of particularly young, disillusioned disciples, it really 'suspended' its anti-state and anti-socialist campaigns. Anyway, Moczulski and his paladins are also guilty of having led astray a group of young people whose trust they have abused for their goals of megalomania and adventurism," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITED ON 'THIRD STREAM' TU MOVEMENT

LD091528 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 9 Jan 81

["'Third Stream' in Trade Union Movement"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--A meeting of representatives of some dozen newly formed trade unions which did not accede to either Solidarity or the Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions took place here yesterday, ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily reported.

The meeting declared the intention of the participating trade unions to form a confederation of autonomous trade unions in Poland.

These newly formed unions reject the regional structure of Solidarity and do not accept the structure of branch unions which affiliate various trades in one "branch" organization.

Most of the unions which declared their intention to form a "third stream" in the Polish union movement have relatively small membership. They represent such trades as, for instance, customs officers, jewlers, flying personnel of the airlines, firemen, city transport workers, insurance workers, publishers' employees, glass industry workers, employees of foreign trade enterprises, doctors (members of the Polish Union of Physicians). According to information presented by delegates at yesterday's meeting, the total membership of their organizations approaches 600,000.

Unions of the third stream are for "dialogue and cooperation" with all other trade unions and against confrontation within the trade union movement in Poland.

WALESA 'PLAYS DOWN' DIFFERENCES BEFORE ROME VISIT

LD132238 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Interview with Lech Walesa conducted in Warsaw by BBC correspondent Tim Sebastian--Sebastian speaks in English; Walesa in Polish with superimposed English translation--recorded]

[Text] [Sebastian] Lech Walesa and his wife are now in the role of Solidarity's first ambassadors. This is the first time too that they've ever left Poland--with him his parish priest and the rest of the entourage of advisers. They are leaving Poland at a time of renewed conflict with the government and it isn't an easy decision. But when Walesa spoke to me he tried to play down the differences.

[Walesa] Let's not talk about confrontation. Problems exist and we'll have to solve them and we will solve them.

[Sebastian] Before Christmas you said to the workers: Let's give Poland some peace, let's give the people some peace. What are the chances now of giving that peace to the country?

[Walesa] There is already peace. I don't think the issue of free Saturdays should divide us. There have been bigger problems and we've got round them, and we will get around this one too.

[Sebastian] How much of a factor in your considerations is the presence of Russian troops along the Polish border?

[Walesa] I haven't seen them and I haven't been on the border either.

[Sebastian] But the Western reports say that they are there.

[Walesa] The borders have always been protected for centuries and they should be.

[Sebastian] The impression was before Christmas that you, Solidarity, and the government were worried about possible intervention by the Soviet Union?

[Walesa] I've never been worried about that and I never will be.

[Sebastian] Walesa said he hadn't prepared himself for the visit to Rome. He was a man of the moment and would do what his heart told him. For Poland, at least, a very different style of international diplomacy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WALESA VISIT TO ITALY

Meeting With Labor Officials

AU150857 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Jan (ANSA)--The leader of the Polish independent labor union, Lech Walesa, moves into his third day in Rome today with a meeting with Pope John Paul II. The Polish-born pope will receive Walesa in a private audience and later in his private library together with the other members of the Polish union delegation.

Walesa, who arrived in Rome Tuesday at the invitation of Italy's three major labor organizations, paid a visit Wednesday to Monte Cassino to pay homage to the memory of Polish soldiers who died in the Second World War and buried in the cemetery near the local abbey.

Walesa placed a wreath near the cemetery's altar and together with members of the delegation, Italian and Polish clergymen, he prayed and sang religious and patriotic songs. Later in the day Walesa visited some of the earthquake-stricken towns in the Irpinia mountain range south of Cassino.

In the provincial capital of Avellino the Polish union leader was welcomed with banners bearing the words "Solidarnosc" (Solidarity) the name of the independent union.

Both in Cassino and Avellino, Walesa met with local leaders of the federated CGIL-CISL-UIL labor organizations. Walesa said to them in part: "Neither burdens nor political ideas must ever separate us. Material well-being does not always satisfy man.

"Modern man often feels committed to the wrong path--the money race, forgetting the sense of community with other men. Our union must not identify itself with a specific political party but wants to serve men."

Program for Papal Meetings

LD151122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Today at noon our time, Pope John Paul II will receive Lech Walesa in private audience in his library at the Vatican palace.

Walesa is leading a delegation of the Solidarity trade union. After a private conversation between the pope and the Solidarity leader, there will be an official audience for the entire Polish delegation. This Sunday members of the delegation will be taking part in a holy mass celebrated in the morning by the pope in his private chapel.

PINKOWSKI, MOCZAR ATTEND AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

LD142116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] We Are Managing in a Self-Governin Thrifty and Efficient Manner. Under this slogan, the Second Congress of the "Peasants' Self'Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives began its 3-day session in Warsaw. Over 2,170 delegates will evaluate the activities of the cooperative movement and will map out guidelines for activities in the near future.

Party Central Committee Politburo members, Premier Jozef Pinkowski and Mieczysla Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, have arrived to take part in the session, as well as Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Present are representatives of cooperative organizations active in towns, ministers from the ministries cooperating with agriculture and representatives of various organizations and institutions. Also participating are cooperative organizations from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, GDR, Romania and Hungary. A report and program paper was read by Jan Kaminski, central board chairman of the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

Jan Kaminski said that the process of renewal in the country is also taking place in the cooperative movement. Despite unfavorable circumstances, the rural cooperative movement is among the few social and economic organizations which have performed, in difficult conditions, most of their basic planned tasks, especially in the sector of production.

Among the main issues on which the agricultural cooperative movement will focus its effort in the next few years Jan Kaminski included: improving the supplies of production resources; broader cooperation between the cooperatives and farms; development of a system of contracts; streamlining the produce procurement system and dealing with losses occurring in the trade of farm produce.

The speaker then concentrated on the matters of extending the independence of cooperatives and renewal of self-government. While so doing he drew attention to the fact that these are issues of fundamental importance for that organization's further development and for implementing responsible tasks in the service of agriculture and the rural population.

Pinkowski Address

LD142230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1835 GMT 14 Jan 81

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Politburo member at 14 January session of Congress of "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] We started the new year with the hope for gradual solutions to outstanding problems. Our most important, most urgent and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks is to improve supplies of food to the consumer. In this area the key role has to be performed by our agriculture and the entire food production sector. This is why we give most of our attention to developing agriculture and the food sector.

This was proven by the stand which, in October last year, was put forward by the party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium.

It is being proven by the policy which the government is pursuing on the basis of this line. Our efforts are guided by the endeavor to restore to farming the importance due to it in national economy, and to restore to the farmer a high social status. Our agriculture's present weakness, caused by many years of neglect, is one of the main causes of the crisis we are now living through. The sooner our farming recovers the sooner the whole country will recover.

We are carrying out a turn-around in our approach to the needs of farming in conditions of social stress, in a situation of constant shortages and want. But we continue to maintain our policy of giving absolute priority to the needs of farming because they represent the needs of the entire nation. This has found expression in our agriculture getting a greater share of state investment outlays; increased allocation of production resources for agriculture; expansion of our social policy; and in the development of education and culture.

Our efforts have the basic aim of creating conditions which will help the development of all agriculture, that is, both the private and socialized farming sectors, because our agriculture is one and as such it has the job of feeding the people. What we are trying to achieve is to secure for private and state farming, as well as for production cooperatives, appropriate opportunities for development and a propper climate which will encourage good husbandry; will ensure that farmers make effective use of land and production resources; and will enable them to fully meet rural and urban needs.

Government policy takes into account the fact that private farming continues to be the dominant form of agriculture, which is why we have been and shall continue to provide, by our actions, favorable conditions for developing production and stablization as a lasting element in our country's socioeconomic system.

We know that land is the basic factor which decides the development of agricultural economy, as is the rational use of land, the opportunity for those who can guarantee good husbandry to buy land, and finally the security of private farming in agriculture. The government has already adopted and will continue to adopt other decisions regulating this important issue. We are deeply interested in providing the private farming sector with suitable production conditions. We will extend convenient facilities for land purchase and for extending peasant farms. While supporting all farming sectors and all farmers, we will restore proper importance to cost accounting and profitability of agricultural production. We want our farmers' work to be fully profitable, and to reflect the toil put into it, the true production costs and the unavoidable risks taken.

It is our intention to create a system of constant rectification of farm produce prices and of securing farmers' incomes in such a way as to ensure that the rate of its growth does not lag behind incomes of people employed in other sectors of the national economy. We have already introduced a stringent system of controlling prices of basic productions resources. We regard farming as national problem and we know that we can count on the civic attitude of our countryside by a response from our farmers which will take the form of increased initiative and responsibility for production results.

Esteemed delegates! The development and consolidation of socialist democracy is the fundamental condition of the socialist renewal of the country undertaken by party. The decisions of the sixth and seventh plenums have clearly defined that in the process of the democratization of the socioeconomic life, the development of self-government is of very essential importance.

The newly embarked upon economic reform, the changes introduced in the system of managing the economy, will create full opportunities for developing all forms of self-government. This process has been in progress for the past few months and it embraces self-government organizations in urban and rural areas, in industry and agriculture.

Agricultural circles are being revived and they consolidate their self-governing role. They represent an organization tested by life, the roots of which go back deep into our history, which now unfolds broad activities in the social, cultural and economic field.

This is an organization of great importance for the interests of the countryside. It has at its disposal a vast technical and material base as well as means for the development of agriculture. We will provide conditions for it in which it will be able to play its part ever more satisfactorily, both as an organization assisting the farmer's toil and one which effectively defends his interests. The agricultural circles are a tested organization which corresponds to the conditions of individual farming in Poland. Therefore we will create conditions for further strengthening it and for stepping up its role and position in the life of the countryside.

An important link in the self-government of the Polish countryside is also your organization, the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, which has a tradition going back to more than 150 years of service for the farmer. Together,--your union of peasant self-aid cooperatives, dairy farming and apiarist cooperatives which are rebuilding their autonomy, saving and credit cooperatives--constitute a great social and economic force in the countryside. You constitute an important link in our system of socialist democracy and the economic system.

The development of rural self-government constitutes the key condition for the activation of agricultural production. It determines the speeding up of socio-cultural progress in the countryside. It constitutes a positive form of cementing the worker-peasant alliance. The government regards rural self-government as an important partner in steering the socioeconomic development of the Polish countryside. In this way we will guide the work done by the state administration. Rural self-government, including its integral component part in the form of the agricultural cooperatives, can and should take over fully the coresponsibility for production and social issues concerning the countryside and agriculture. It is in this way that we set this problem in the draft economic reform submitted for social consultation. Without waiting for the full introduction of the precepts of the reform, this year the rural cooperatives have already been exempted from a number of restrictions hampering their independence. The number of industrial and directive targets have been appreciably curtailed. The principle that cooperative self-government should fix independently the development plans for the cooperative has been introduced. This is only the beginning of the changes which are being introduced and which will serve the well-conceived interest of the countryside and agriculture.

The basic unit in your activity is the parish. It is in the parish that cooperation between all links of rural self-government should come to fullest fruition. Here I have in mind the cooperatives and the agricultural circles.

We will shape the work of parish executive officers in such a way as to ensure that fundamental matters of villages and farming are dealt with and decided on in closest cooperation with all bodies of parish self-government. We will ensure that the administration observes the requirements of cooperation and fully respects the powers of self-government.

The work of self-government must always reconcile the individual or group interest with the interests of society as a whole. This reflects the vital function of self-government as an element of democracy. Unfettered, but at the same time mature, self-government must not be either the arena or opportunity for sham activities: It should have fundamental influence on among other things, decisions dealing with the direction of a cooperative's development, its activity, on investment and personal decisions. Self-government should make sure that the agricultural cooperative movement is always characterized by a readiness to meet the needs of agricultural producers by giving them efficient service, by straight-dealing in purchasing farm products, and by fulfilling concluded contracts.

To rebuid public trust, to restore faith in fair treatment, and social relations to effective health, and to form human attitudes including proper ethical and moral attitudes, is the most important task of cooperative self-government, especially now.

This is why the concern for healthy and proper relations within their organizations is such an important direction for all self-government bodies, including cooperative self-government.

Esteemed delegates! The conviction that the agricultural cooperative movement will, with dedication, organize in coming years Polish rural areas for productive social and educational-cultural progress is behind my wishes of fruitful deliberations. May your congress, which represents broad areas of the Polish countryside, make a new contribution to the development of self-government. May it prepare suggestions which will serve well the development of agriculture and secure a better life in rural areas. [applause]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CALLS FOR RENEWAL BASED ON UNITY

LD081832 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jan 81

["Integration Instead of Disunity"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan (PAP)--In a commentary under the above headline the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes that the democratic renewal of socialism in Poland should become the cause of all sane active patriotic forces both in the party and the nation as a whole. The party has already launched such an action. The seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum mapped out directions, contents and ways of bringing about the democratic renewal. This renewal should cover all spheres of our life, all elements of the political system of our country and, on the widest scale, it must concern the party itself.

The seventh plenum acknowledged also that the key to democracy in the nation is provided by democracy in the party. The process of democratic renewal of the party and of the whole political system, outlined by the sixth and the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenary sessions, should be accompanied by the conviction of all members of the party and the whole nation of the genuine character of this renewal. The achievement of such trust would become possible only on condition that the renewal is reflected in real practical measures. Above all it is the question of removing from the ranks of the party people who cannot be regarded as communists in an ideological-political or moral respect, of liquidating a bureaucratic and high-handed style of action by party organs and of reducing the number of established, professional officials of the party apparatus. It is necessary that real public leaders should engage in party work to a greater extent.

One should act against a situation in which the work of party organs duplicates the work of various elements of the state apparatus and one should increase in party organs the number of people who do not occupy executive posts in the state and economic administration and who depend on party organs regarding the staffing policy.

It is necessary to ensure conditions favorable for the activity of control and auditing commissions of the party organs.

An important condition of the democratic renewal of relations within the party is to be found in the full responsibility of established officials of the party apparatus and of party organs as a whole for their work, as well as in their high standard of morality, adherence to ideals and professional qualifications. It is necessary to set time limits on the length of appointments of people occupying elected executive posts in party organs. Local party organs must maintain constant links with the workforces of enterprises, officials of state and public institutions, workers, peasants self-government and the self-government of housing tenants, with trade unions and public and youth organizations. The implementation of all these conditions will enable the party to pave the way for the democratization of relations within the nation and in all walks of life.

These processes should be accompanied by an endeavor to raise the cultural standards and political activity of the nation.

Instead of the demands for political pluralism, raised by the enemies of socialism, it is necessary to make demands for a strict observance of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and of the PZPR statute. Democracy under socialism does not mean disunity of the nation or rivalry among its various strata or groups but it implies an integration in which the aims of an individual are identical with the public objectives, in which the nation is responsible for the life and fate of the individual. Such unity can be safeguarded by the nation itself, it should be the concern of the Communist Party as the leading force of this nation, underlines ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS SESSION

AU141556 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of the TRYBUNA LUDU Basic Party Organization"]

[Text] The 5 January meeting of the TRYBUNA LUDU basic party organization was attended by Comrade Stafan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The main subject of the meeting was the discussion of the country's sociopolitical situation and the tasks resulting from it for the editorial board, in the light of the seventh party plenum resolutions. Comrade Olszowski told the TRYBUNA LUDU party organization about the party leadership's current work and about preparations for discussions prior to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. He also discussed the state of the economy and the planned reform and devoted much attention to the substance and nature of the party's socialist renewal and regeneration.

The meeting's discussion criticized various manifestations of social life and stressed that the need for greater militancy of party activities was a crucial issue. It also noted that the party's ideological life had suffered the greatest damage in the seventies. In view of that the role of TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, is particularly important in the development and propagation of Marxist philosophy among party members.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL SCIENTISTS DISCUSS PARTY ROLE

LD142304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Theoretical, ideological and political problems of the leading role of the party in the light of the present situation in Poland were discussed today in Warsaw at a working conference of social and political scientists. The discussion was attended by several dozen representatives of science, including those from the Higher School of Social Sciences at the party Central Committee, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw and Poznan universities, and the Military Political Academy. Conclusions from the conference will be handed over to the congress commission.

ZBOWID ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

LD091140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidium of the central board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBoWID] has adopted a resolution in which, in connection with the approaching 36th anniversary of the Soviet Army's winter offensive, it recalls that the Soviet Army's offensive and the campaign by units of the Polish People's Army which fought it side brought freedom to all Polish lands within Piast dynasty borders. The resolution stressed the need for a worthy celebration of the anniversary and for using the ideological-political values connected with it to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship.

FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTAGE ON POLAND VIEWED

LD091538 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--Foreign mass media continue to extensively cover Poland's situation. The press discusses the possibilities of Poland's coming out of economic crisis, stressing that it is not an easy task and the one requiring many sacrifices.

Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA dailies report on preparations for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and stress that the PUWP members focus their attention first and foremost on the way of emerging from the crisis and ensuring further socialist development of the country.

The Soviet PRAVDA wrote that while the countries of the socialist community express their ardent support for the constructive efforts of the PUWP to overcome difficulties and reach stability, the West continues to aggravate the situation.

The British GUARDIAN views the conflict situation in Poland against the background of shortening the working time. Reporting on the dispute between the Solidarnosc and the government around the free Saturdays problem, the daily stresses that the introduction of all Saturdays free from work would cause losses amounting to 2,500,000,000 pounds a year.

The West German FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU expressed an opinion that restoring balance in Poland's economy depends not only on the foreign assistance but to a larger extent on cooperation of political and social forces in the country.

LE FIGARO discussed the so-called small economic reform in Poland and stated that the thing is to take steps towards decentralization, giving more freedom in decision taking and managing for individual enterprises and better application of economic calculus.

The West German radio station Deutschlandfunk commented on the political and economic situation in Poland, as presented by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski in his New Year's televised nationwide address, and voiced an opinion that as the sources of an illness have been properly spotted also the proper curing measures have to be found. It is not going to be a swift process as it requires much time and patience but it gives grounds for hope. The Deutschlandfunk also pointed to similar elements while reporting on PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania's speech on the Baltic Sea coast.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY TO MARK WARSAW LIBERATION

LD150545 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The 36th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw is approaching. To mark the occasion a solemn evening will be held today at the House of Soviet Science and Culture, organized by the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and by the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

LD052114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] On the occasion of the adoption of the new Constitution of the SRV, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Le Duan, the secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, to Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president, to (?Truong Chinh), chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH SYRIA HELD

AU121921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 12, Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, had an interview with Hasan Sa'ud, deputy minister of agriculture in charge of zootechnical questions of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania. On the occasion some aspects were discussed related to the further expansion and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the field of animal production and its industrialization as well as some sanitary-veterinarian conditions.

The same day, a protocol was signed regarding the application of the sanitary-veterinarian convention between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

TURKEY'S EVREN RECEIVES MINISTER ION AVRAM

AU142059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Ankara, 14 Jan (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of state, received Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation Between Romania and Turkey.

On the occasion, a warm salute as well as best wishes of prosperity for the friendly Turkish people were conveyed to the Turkish head of state on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. In his turn, the Turkish head of state requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and the friendly Romanian people be conveyed best wishes of happiness and welfare.

During the interview, joint satisfaction was expressed at the ascending development of the manysided relations between the two countries as well as the two sides' wish to further expand them in the interest of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, of peace and collaboration in the Balkan and in the world. The joint wish was highlighted of intensifying economic exchanges and collaboration between Romania and Turkey making full use of the potential of their economies in full swing.

Ion Avram also met with Serbulent Bingol, the Turkish minister of energy, and with Necmi Ozgur, minister of communications.

The protocol of the seventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation Between Romania and Turkey was signed in Ankara.

The document stipulates that in the ensuing three years the volume of commercial exchanges double. Likewise, it is stipulated that economic cooperation should intensify particularly in the fields of oil, mining, energy, machine building and transports.

The two sides' satisfaction was expressed at the diversification of exchanges, with emphasis on the joint building of complex economic units such as the refinery of 5 million tons annually in central Anatolia, the factory of sodium dichromate, and others.

Highlighting the fresh possibilities of cooperation, the two sides agreed to work for the setting up of a direct line between Romanian and Turkish ports at the Black Sea with specialized ships, for the development of cooperation on third markets.

CEAUSESCU PAYS VISIT TO TIMISOSRA MUNICIPALITY

AU131042 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, this morning began a working visit to Timisoara Municipality. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea and Ion Patan."

This working meeting between the party secretary general and working people from industrial units in Timisoara is devoted to matters pertaining to modernizing and developing agriculture. On arrival, the party secretary general was welcomed by Petre Danica, first secretary of the Timis County party committee, by representatives of the given ministry and other officials.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT IN BRASOV COUNTY

AU150926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, this morning began a working visit to Brasov County to examine how the 1980 goal and those of the concluded 5-year plan have been implemented, as well as measures that have to be taken to commendably fulfill the tasks for 1981 and the overall 5-year plan by increasing efficiency, and improving quality in all fields of activity. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu and Gheorghe Oprea.

BRIEFS

CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, 8 Jan (AGERPRES)--On the 22d anniversary of the "liberation day" of Cuba, the Bucharest ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Humberto Castello, gave a reception on January 8. Participating were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Jan 81 AU]

SOVIET COVERAGE OF KULIKOV VISIT TO POLAND VIEWED

LD141816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 14 Jar 81

[Text] Moscow, January 14 (TANJUG)--The Moscow press today reports on the current stay in Poland of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal Kulikov, describing it as a routine visit. Yesterday, Marshal Kulikov was received by the highest Polish leaders.

The press publishes only a brief communique on Marshal Kulikov's meeting with first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski, without any further details.

Military-political aspects of the situation in Poland and, in this connection, tasks of the Polish Army are believed to have been discussed in yesterday's talks between the Polish leaders and Marshal Kulikov.

The Soviet Defence Ministry paper, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, publishes a report stressing that the members of the Polish Army "fervently support" the measures being taken by the Polish party.

Polish soldiers are permanently alert, knowing what "the interests of the Polish people's state require," writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The Polish Army is in the "united combat formation" with the armies of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries, the Soviet paper points out.

KUKOC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO NORWAY

LD142308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Oslo, 14 Jan (TANJUG)--Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli today received an Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Assembly Vice-President Ivan Kukoc. The delegation is paying a several-day official and friendly visit to Norway at the invitation of the Norwegian parliament.

Premier Nordli pointed out the dangers stemming from the armament race and stressed that Norway urges implementation of United Nations decisions and supports the ideas on establishing an atom-free zone in this part of Europe.

Premier Nordli and the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation stressed the need for maintaining and continuing the dialogue between the big powers in the present complex international situation. In this context, Premier Nordli pointed out the major importance of non-aligned countries, which, together with other small and medium-sized countries, must play a major role in the relaxation of international tensions.

During the talks, the collocutors also discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway, and underlined the importance of frequent contacts for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation. Both sides stressed that efforts must be invested with the aim of enriching and developing relations between Yugoslavia and Norway.

ASSEMBLY FAILS TO AGREE ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

AU141715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] The session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly has been postponed until next week.

The work on adopting decisions on a uniform balance of payments and foreign exchange projection for this year and on amendments to the law on turnover tax will be continued in chamber committees. Slavoljub Sljepcevic reports:

In the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, views continued to be reconciled today on the uniform projection of the balance of payments and foreign exchange of the country for this year. On the basis of the discussion so far, the Federal Executive Council submitted two amendments to the delegates today. The amendments regulate the manner of using foreign exchange and increase the foreign exchange rights of the republics and provinces on the basis of a new assessment of the possibilities of the inflow and distribution of foreign exchange this year.

All the delegations, with the exception of the Serbian delegation, accepted the amendments. Some delegates afterwards pointed out that the amendments adopted do not improve the position of individual republics and provinces, but any further delay in adopting the decisions or the introduction of provisional measures would make the situation even worse.

The Serbian delegation did not speak in favor of the proposed amendments because it had no authorization to do so. The Serbian Assembly at the sessions of its chambers on 23 December last year noted that the country's balance of payments and foreign exchange projection for 1981, as proposed in a draft, cannot be accepted because it increases the export obligations for Serbia's economy and reduces its foreign exchange entitlements for imports.

The delegates concluded that the work on reconciling views should continue after the Serbian Assembly, which will meet at the beginning of next week, has examined the new proposals and given new powers to its delegation.

A meeting of Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and the chairmen of the delegations and presidents of the committees decided that a session of the chamber will be held next week to adopt a decision on the country's uniform balance of payments and foreign exchange projection for this year.

On this occasion, Zoran Polic stated:

[Begin Polic recording] It may look unusual to the uninitiated that we have been discussing the balance of payments and foreign exchange for such a long time and apparently cannot find a solution. I believe that insufficient account is taken of the fact that we are considerably influenced by foreign economic relations in solving this problem, which means we are under the influence of world events. To assess all these matters thoroughly demands considerable time.

I think we can now assert with all certainty that the delegations have finally reached accord. The latest proposal made by the Federal Executive Council is acceptable to all the republics and provinces, but nevertheless we face a thorough further elaboration of this entire problem, for the further events and developments in the world demand that we adjust to the events thoroughly and that we adjust our documents in that respect. [end recording]

DRAGOSAVAC VISITS PEC, KLINA; DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD142250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Pec, 14 Jan (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid a visit to Klina and Pec today. In the municipal committees of the League of Communists he was briefed on the socioeconomic trends and political situation in these communes, and on the basic directions in which the party organizations function.

Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, and Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium, also participated in the talks.

After Dr Dragosavac had been informed that the national income in the Klina municipality amounts to less than $200 [currency as received] per capita, he said it was pleasant to hear the assertion that in this underdeveloped municipality, in the already economically underdeveloped Kosovo, the political situation is good and stable. The fact that there are no problems at all in the domain of internationality relations and that there is a high degree of harmony and equality, accords with the general state of affairs in the country. This must be continually fostered, just as Comrade Tito incessantly did, and as the League of Communists has always been committed to doing, Dragosavac emphasized.

Taking the floor in the talks with sociopolitical workers of Kilna, Mahmut Bakali stressed that the agreements reached in our society open up new prospects for more rapid development of Kosovo and its least well developed regions. Pointing to the greater importance of the broadest possible involvement in selfmanaging and political life by members of all nations and nationalities, of all working people and citizens, Bakali said no sectarianism in regard to religious believers can be tolerated at a time when working people and citizens are committed to defense of the heritage of our revolution, to socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity. From the all-people's character of our socialist revolution there also derives the obligation of communists not to adopt sectarian attitudes toward religious believers, while at the same time fighting against any reactionary political activity on the part of the clergy, Bakali said.

(?In a conversation with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, representatives in Pec stressed the commitment) of all subjective forces in this commune toward the most successful possible realization of the tasks of economic stabilization. The actions of 8,000 communists in Pec are focused upon the further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, strengthening of equality, community and brotherhood and unity in this multinational environment. Stressing that assessments of the favorable political situation are valid for the entire country, Dr Dragosavac said it is particularly encouraging that there is everywhere perceptible our people's concern for the realization of equality of all nations and nationalities, for the promotion of that quality as the essential prerequisite of consolidation and further development of brotherhood and unity. We must constantly foster this, Dragosavac stressed. He recalled that it is not by chance that our party has traditionally devoted attention to consolidation and development of brotherhood and unity.

During his stay in Pec Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited the workshops at Kamiz Sadiku vehicle spare parts factory.